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26 December 1985

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING CADRE WORK IN ESTONIA

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 6, Jun 85 pp 15-22

[Article: "Cadre Work Should be on the Level of Present Requirments"]

[Text] Work with cadres - their selection, placing and training - is a key link in party management of economic and cultural construction and constitutes a major portion of the activities of party committees and organizations. V.I. Lenin stressed that it is impossible to conduct any sort of policy without expressing it in the assignment and shifting of people. Vladimir Ilyich wrote: "Checking on people and checking on actual performance: in this, again in this and only in this now lies the essence of all work and all policy." (Poln. Sobr. Soch. [Complete Works], vol. 45, p. 16.) Following Lenin's behests, the CPSU grew and promoted to management positions an army of millions of well-trained, politically mature workers who are devoted to our cause and who put its policy into practice with revolutionary sweep and Bolshevik efficiency. The party's present cadre policy serves as a vital instrument, by means of which it exerts its daily influence on the course of social development and ensures the implementation of tasks for the perfecting of developed socialism.

While approaching its 27th congress, the party is mobilizing the workers for an intensification of the national economy, cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress, achievement of a high world level of labor productivity and an improvement in management and planning. It is also imperative to increase the quality of output of products, to strengthen the struggle against mismanagement and waste, and to activate, in a fuller manner, all reserves for increasing the production of foodstuffs. It is necessary to make up for some arrears which were permitted to occur in a number of sectors during the first quarter and to ensure fulfillment of the 1985 plan. The basic responsibility for practical implementation of the projected plans lies with the party and its cadres. Success in these matters depends upon their political maturity, competence and purposefulness, their efficiency and initiative, and, in the final analysis, their ability to mobilize the working masses.

All of this requires thorough comprehension of the current situation on the part of the cadres, as well as bold decisions and energetic activity. At the same time, the novelty and complexity of the tasks which are now set

before the country and the growing level of education and culture of the Soviet people dictate increased requirements of the cadres and of their political, business-like and moral qualities. This, in turn, engenders continually higher requirements of the organization of cadre work and of the structure of the whole matter of selection, placement and training of cadres. For that reason, the party is raising the question not simply of improving work with cadres, but of cadre policy at the present stage.

The party's present cadre policy was thoroughly and comprehensively worked out at the 26th congress and at the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Important directives from the standpoint of principle in regard to this matter were given at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo sessions in October of last year. The tasks of the republican party organization with respect to further improvement of work with cadres, in light of the CPSU Central Committee's requirements, were discussed at the recently held 18th plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee. It was noted that the republic's party organizations devote constant attention to questions of cadre work. During the last four years, practically all vital directions in cadre work throughout the most diverse areas of the national economy and culture have been discussed at the plenums of the Estonian CP Central Committee and reviewed at the sessions of the Central Committee bureau and secretariat. The state of this work in agriculture, in industrial enterprises, in the ministries of culture, housing and justice, and in the republic's Academy of Sciences has been discussed in detail. Regardless of which question has been reviewed at the sessions of the Estonian CP Central Committee bureau and secretariat, discussion always concerns how cadres have been placed in particular areas, how they relate to the matter assigned to them and to what extent they ensure fulfillment of the tasks they are set.

Cadre questions are continually resolved at party gorkom and raykom plenum and bureau discussions, as well as at primary party organization meetings and at republican ministry and departmental board conferences. Party gorkom and raykom plenums have now taken place everywhere, at which questions of improving cadre work in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee have been thoroughly reviewed.

The CPSU Central Committee's resolution, "On the Participation of Management Cadres of the Estonian SSR in Political Education Work among Workers", has become a document of immense practical importance for the republican party organization. It has rendered effective assistance to the party organizations in increasing the role of management cadres in the political, ideological and moral training of the masses.

The party committees and organizations have begun to study more thoroughly and evaluate more strictly the business-like and political qualities of managers and to give them more practical help, as was noted at the recent plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee. As a result of the persistent work of the Central Committee, the city and rayon party committees and the primary party organizations, the republic's management cadres have recently experienced noticeable growth and increased strength. Today, most of the ministries, associations and enterprises are headed by technically well

trained managers with initiative, who know how to organize people's work and successfully resolve the everyday social problems of collectives. The professional training of agricultural organizers has become better. All the directors of sovkhozes and 92 percent of kolkhoz chairmen are agricultural specialists; 12 of them have an academic degree.

In their manifold activities with regard to selection of people for managerial positions, the party committees and organizations are firmly supported on the cadre potential which has been established in the country. At the present time, more than 205,600 specialists with higher and secondary vocational education, including 88,800 with higher education, are working in Estonia's national economy. In four years of the current five-year plan alone, more than 14,800 graduates of the republic's institutions of higher education have been sent to the national economy, while almost 22,700 have been sent from the secondary vocational education institutions. In our republic now, out of every 1,000 blue and white collar workers, there are 115 specialists with higher vocational education and 152 with secondary vocational education. This is significantly more than was the case at the beginning of the 1970's. Today, every fourth engineer, designer, technician and scientific worker is either a member of the CPSU or a candidate for membership.

All this permits a yearly improvement in the qualitative composition of management cadres. As was noted at the 18th plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee, there has been a bolder movement of young workers with prospects into management work. Half of the managers of the republic's ministries and departments are now younger than 50. The level of work of the party organizations with cadres is largely determined by the training of the party leaders themselves. In this connection, it should be mentioned that in recent years, significant qualitative changes have occurred in the composition of the party gorkoms and raykoms. 90 percent of their secretaries are under 45 years old. All of them are specialists in the national economy. Moreover, more than half of them have also completed higher party schools. In all, 83 percent of the workers in the party apparatus have a higher education.

The workers in soviet organs constitute a subject of particular party concern. A year ago, far from all of the chairmen and deputy chairmen of the executive committees of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies had a higher education, whereas now all of them have a higher education. Among the chairmen and secretaries of the rural and settlement soviets, 90 percent have a higher education. This is one third more than ten years ago.

The qualitative composition of trade union and komsomol workers has improved. The national composition of the population of Estonia is more than fully reflected in the electoral party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organs, which accords with the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

An important constituent part of cadre work is the promotion of women to managerial party, soviet, trade union and economic work. Almost a third of the party gorkom and raykom secretaries are women. In four party raykoms,



women were selected as first secretaries, and in two rayons, as ispolkom chairmen. They are widely represented in the republic's Supreme Soviet and in the local soviets of people's deputies.

As analysis indicates, however, little attention is devoted as yet to the promotion of women to managerial posts in the systems of trade and domestic services, where almost four-fifths of all workers are, in fact, women. There are also no women in the administration of the ministries of social security and higher and secondary vocational education. There are practically no women among the first-rank managers of industrial enterprises and scientific institutions. For that reason, the republic's party committees and organizations must persistently occupy themselves with questions of promoting women to managerial work and rendering them the necessary assistance.

It is characteristic that many operational managers began their working careers as workers or kolkhoz members. Thus, for example, V. Tohver, the director of the Viru mine, began as a blaster at this mine. While working in the Estonslanets production association, he completed two institutions of higher education. Let us take another example. V. Leini, the present general director of the V.I. Lenin Slantsekhim association, began his working career as a metal worker in this association. He was then promoted to master, section chief, then shop chief, deputy chief engineer and deputy general director for production. In the promotion of these comrades to managerial posts by the party organizations, it was necessary to notice them among dozens of people at the time when they were workers and ordinary specialists. It was imperative to raise them gradually from one task to another one on a larger scale, from minor responsibility to a more major one. "The fact that they have become good managers who confidently lead their collectives," as was noted at the plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee, "is due to the former directors of these enterprises who trained their successors with care; it is due to the primary party organizations and to the comrades of the Kohtla-Järve party gorkom who supported these zealous workers and included them in the reserves for promotion."

The duty of the party organizations is always to train management cadres from among the specialists, to promote them to responsible posts, to help them in their practical activities and to establish all the necessary conditions for the development of organizational abilities and creative talent. It was indicated at the plenum that the most correct and effective way of working with cadres is: to notice, to train and to promote.

Today, there is more justice than ever before in Lenin's words regarding the fact that management "should always remain in the hands of workers who are totally competent and who can guarantee that matters will be successful." (Poln. Sobr. Soch., vol. 41, p. 294.) This relates, in the first place, to the managers of sectors of the national economy, to the ministers, the chairmen of state committees and the managers of production associations. It should be mentioned that, on the whole, these cadres provide skillful, qualified management. The ministers, V. Chernyshev and Ju. Kraft, and A. Kaldma, general director of the Estonslanets production association, as well as many others, enjoy well-deserved authority in the republic. They

are distinguished by their ability to raise and resolve operationally vital questions of development and to ensure steady work on the part of their sectors.

Practical results constitute the major criterion by which the level of management is evaluated today. In this, both the political maturity of the manager and his efficiency, his ability to organize and train people, are concentrated, as in focus. Unfortunately, however, not all managers are distinguished by this approach to matters. Among them, there are also those who are still living in an "old-fashioned" manner and cannot improve their methods of work in accordance with new requirements. This has a direct effect on the work of a number of sectors.

The modern manager must organically combine within himself party spirit with thorough competence, discipline with initiative and a creative approach to affairs. In addition, he must have an inherent feeling for the new and an ability to think and act in an economically competent manner for the future. He is obliged to take both the socio-political and the educational aspects into consideration in his management activities; he must be sensitive to people and to their concerns and needs; he must serve as an exemplar in work and life. O. Klushin, general director of the V.I. Lenin Krenbolmskaya manufaktura cotton combine, is distinguished by precisely these qualities. For that reason, it is not fortuitous that in the present five-year plan, when a large reconstruction is being conducted in the combine, in accordance with the Basic Directions passed at the 26th CPSU congress, the 11,000 member Krenbolm collective is achieving high final results without cessation of production and without reduction of effort. For its successes in the 1984 all-union socialist competition, the combine's collective was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade Union Council] and the VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] Central Committee.

As was noted at the 18th plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee, V. Kull, director of the Tartu experimental plant for plastic articles, is showing himself to be a manager with initiative. Reconstruction without cessation of production is being carried out here as well. But in addition, new types of production are also being mastered. In four years of the current five-year plan, the volume of production at the plant has increased one and a half times, while the number of workers has not grown. For the last three years in a row during this five-year plan, as a result of the all-union socialist competition, the collective has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS and the VLKSM Central Committee.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations are called upon to support actively such managers and to encourage them. At the same time, it is necessary to censure those managers who are more preoccupied with how not to increase their burden and who work in a mediocre way. This approach to matters was particularly characteristic of V. Kirichenko, director of the Loksa ship repair plant, who has been relieved of his position now at the suggestion of the Harju party raykom.

In decisive areas of production, there must be found competent managers with initiative, who possess organizational abilities and who know how to work with people. Without this, it is impossible to achieve good final results. The style of management activities of cadres and their personal qualities are becoming productive strengths to a continually greater degree and they are being materialized in the results of production and the training of people.

Now, when many of the republic's enterprises are working under conditions of economic experiment, the question of managers' initiative and their creative attitude toward the matters assigned to them is acquiring particular urgency. As is well known, the collectives of four electrical engineering industrial enterprises were the first to be included in the experiment, while this year the experiment has also begun in the system of light industry and food and in domestic services. Thus, many of the republic's collectives have become participants in a large-scale quest, the basic aim of which is determination of an economic mechanism with long-range prospects. It is perfectly apparent that a great responsibility in this important matter lies on the shoulders of the management cadres and party organizations of these enterprises.

Purposeful work with cadres has favored an increase in the management of all spheres of social and political life, as well as the successful resolution of tasks of economic and social development. As a result of the 1984 all-union socialist competition, the republic was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS and the VLKSM Central Committee.

The most important task of the party organizations today consists in consolidating what has been achieved and ensuring further acceleration in intensification of public production and in the growth of its effectiveness. Unfortunately, however, some cadres have not demonstrated a full measure of readiness to resolve new tasks in a qualitative manner. The first months of this year's severe winter made this particularly obvious. Difficulties in transport occurred, and there were limitations on the use of electrical power, as well as interruptions in the supply of heat in some residential areas in Tallin and in other cities and rayons of the republic.

As the 18th plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee demanded, the party gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of local soviets and the ministries and departments of the republic must analyze the state of cadre work and outline and implement concrete measures for its improvement in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. This work must be directed toward ensuring that all areas of economic and cultural construction are headed by politically mature, competent managers who possess high moral qualities, enjoy deserved authority among workers, are able to ensure the unity of word and deed, and successfully put the party's policy into practice.

Agricultural cadres require paramount attention. The demands on managers of operations - kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors - are higher than ever



before. This is entirely natural. A huge productive potential is concentrated in our rural areas. Here, there are also many excellent operations managers who are distinguished by their efficiency, their high ideological, political and professional level and their ability to establish in collectives conditions of creative intensity and to train each and every person in responsibility for the common concern. Among them are such competent comrades, well known in the republic, as E. Lieberg, O. Kull, H. Kallaste, H. Parik, V. Prints, E. Kallas, H. Marrandi, E. Alba, R. Mannov and others, as was noted at the Central Committee plenum. Characteristic of these individuals are modern economic thinking and the ability to take into account the close interrelationship of the economic, social and spiritual factors of development. For that reason, the operations which they head advance with confidence.

There are also incidents, however, of unsuccessful selection of cadres in the republic. In this connection, it was indicated at the plenum that the basic difficulty in all work regarding selection of cadres for managerial positions in operations occurs in the rural raykoms. But no one has removed the responsibility from either Agroprom or from the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation. They are working poorly with the reserve of cadres and they are not interacting sufficiently with the party raykoms and RAPO [rayon agricultural-industrial association], and for that reason are often unable to notice and suggest a prospective worker for promotion to operation manager in a timely manner, especially if this is connected with a transfer from one rayon to another.

Those specialists were sternly rebuked who turn out to be unprepared to assume responsibility as a kolkhoz chairman or sovkhos director. We often encounter such occurrences when the transfer of a specialist from a highly profitable operation to a backward kolkhoz proves to be a very complex matter. Personal interests constitute the reason for this.

Communist specialists are called upon to demonstrate the example of the state's approach to matters: readiness to place the interests of society above all else. The CPSU rules demand that every party member should be where he is most needed, where it is more difficult and head a backward area of production, where his knowledge, energy and experience are especially needed. The primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses must increase their demands on communists to fulfill the obligations of these rules.

Work under new management conditions makes particular demands on the style of activities of rural managers, on their ability to act within the structure of the agricultural-industrial association and in unified teamwork with their partners. As was noted at the 18th plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee, some managers of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and processing enterprises sometimes try to justify their own blunders by the shortfalls of their partners in RAPO. Today, unfortunately, not everyone has learned to work in the new way. The basic point of the reconstruction is that efforts should be united, that work should be done collectively with an orientation to common final results.



For the last three years and more, the new administration organs have been successful in exerting a positive influence on matters. The RAPO soviets, however, must display more initiative and efficiency and they must utilize more fully the possibilities for direction of activities on the part of all partners in the agricultural-industrial association in a united channel. In this connection, it was noted that the party raykoms and primary party organizations must work in a more consistent manner. It is imperative to train all management cadres of the organizations within the soviets of agricultural-industrial associations more persistently in the spirit of irreconcilability to localism and departmentalism.

In order for our experiment to yield good results, it is necessary to achieve a more efficient style of management and more coordinated work on the part of the cadres of the republican Agroprom. They are called upon to achieve an increase in the personal responsibility of the managers of RAPO and the operations and enterprises within it, in order to ensure realization of the plans for economic and social development, as well as the tasks of the Foodstuffs Program, by every rayon, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and enterprise, and in order to achieve growth of production and improvement in the quality of agricultural products.

The March (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that in all areas everywhere, communists must set an example in fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious work for the good of society and must establish the Leninist style of work everywhere. These instructions of the party apply first and foremost to its cadres.

Merited authority in the republican party organization is enjoyed by such experienced party raykom first secretaries as V. Roosmaa, V. Udam, S.-A. Villo and others. E.-A. Sillari, first secretary of the Tartu party gorkom, M. Kolosova, first secretary of the Valga party raykom, and A. Ingerman, of the October party raykom of Tallin, all of whom were promoted relatively recently, have undertaken their work with energy and initiative. In the republic now, all party gorkoms and raykoms are headed by experienced people who have been tested in work, specialists in the national economy who know the local state of affairs. To put it briefly, stable party cadres have been formed.

It was noted at the plenum that the Central Committee bureau and secretariat act with consideration toward the secretarial cadres, support them, point out existing shortcomings when necessary and patiently explain in what ways they are not working to capacity; at the same time, they demand strict account for work that has been assigned. The style of work of the party committee and its secretary must, in the first place, be distinguished by its ability not to sink into an everyday instability, but to raise itself above everyday questions, and by its ability to advance progressive ideas and find effective ways for their accomplishment, as well as to support the bold initiatives and quests of the collectives.

Stability of cadres, however, does not mean obduracy. Cadre policy also presupposes various forms of retraining for well-qualified workers and their enrichment through new management experience. In short, the establishment of a reliable, active reserve of cadres for promotion. This means that the party committees and organizations must constantly concern themselves with training people, taking into account a definite level of management work. In the first place, it is necessary to improve the training and probation period of individuals included in the reserve, as well as to study their political and moral qualities thoroughly and comprehensively, and confirm their actual competence in practical matters. Only planning and a systematic approach to work with the cadre reserve ensures its high effectiveness.

A great deal of harm is caused by the fact that work in training the reserve is still often conducted in a superficial, formal manner. It amounts simply to compiling a list of proposed candidates, at which a glance is very seldom given afterward. When the necessity arises to replace a worker, the reserve which exists only on paper proves to be unreal. Hence, the thoughtlessness and notorious questionnaire approach which leads to cadre errors and with which it is still necessary to contend in practice.

Unfortunately, there is also the fact that some managers view work with the cadre reserve as a sort of encroachment on their own positions. At the Central Committee plenum, there was censure of the party organizations and management of the Volta and Eesti Kaabel plants and the Estonfosforit association because, despite the availability of lists of reserves for promotion, it was necessary to seek specialists elsewhere. This is all a manifestation of formalism.

The times urgently require the necessity for further improvement of work with the reserve. The appropriate experience of the Pjarnu party gorkom deserves attention. Under its management, a group of young specialists was established last year. This group is involved in a program which includes, along with a study of management and administration theory, business games and practical tasks as well.

As far as the improvement of training of the republic's reserve of agricultural cadres is concerned, a large role will undoubtedly be played by the higher school of agricultural administration, which will begin operation in the very near future. At the same time, the Estonian Agricultural Academy must continue its work of evaluating future specialists and issuing recommendations for their further utilization in specific positions.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of the higher party schools in the training and retraining of party workers. Noting this, the 18th plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee placed on its agenda the task of organizing the training of young party gorkom and raykom workers in order to help them master the practices and methods of party and political work.

One of the most important tasks of the republican party organization is the further development of democratic principles in the implementation of selection and placement of cadres. A good means for their comprehensive study is

the preliminary discussion in the primary party organizations and at meetings of labor collectives of candidatures for promotion to management positions. For example, at an open party meeting in the Narva automotive technical services station, after a thorough discussion, the promotion of the foreman, I. Chashchin, to the post of new manager of the collective was approved. Thus, the workers at the station assumed a share of the responsibility for his future activity, while the new manager, from the very beginning, felt his responsibility for the implementation of an extensive program of improvement in production and amelioration of the social and personal conditions of the people. This program took shape from the critical comments and suggestions expressed in the course of discussing his candidature.

It is now possible to evaluate the initial effect of this essentially new mechanism of cadre policy, which has been tested in an enterprise of the automotive services. This evaluation was heard at a recent plenum of the Narva party gorkom, at which there was discussion of the tasks of the city's party organizations regarding further improvement of cadre work in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations are called upon to increase the significance of cadre references. They must be objective, but not formal, in order to be able to see from them the concrete person with his strong and weak sides.

Every manager must always be aware of his accountability and responsibility not only to those who manage him, but also to those whom he manages - to the collective and his comrades in the primary party organization. To put it briefly, daily party control is needed for his activities both from above and from below: a control which should combine in itself comradely assistance, timely support and, of course, strict party demands.

An effective means of increasing the responsibility of management cadres for their work, for strict observance of plan and state discipline, and personal participation in the ideological and political training of workers is constituted by their accounts at party gorkom and raykom plenums and bureau conferences. For example, at the plenum of the Sillamäe party gorkom, the account of V. Barvinskiy, head of the construction and installation administration, was heard; it concerned his personal participation in the ideological training work of the collective which he manages. From this standpoint, at the plenum of the Kingisepp party raykom, accounts were heard from A. Viilup, director of the Saaremaa meat and milk combine, T. Hutt, director of the Kõlml sovkhos, and - from the Haapsalu raykom - S. Hool, head of the rayon communications center, and P. Judras, chairman of the consumer cooperative.

The accounts of managers are heard systematically at bureau conferences in all party gorkoms and raykoms. In the last eight months alone, 198 managers of enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, have given accounts at bureau conferences of party committees. Individual interviews with them are also conducted everywhere. All of this increases their responsibility for the area of work assigned to them.

Proceeding from the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, in future the party gorkoms and raykoms must achieve an increase in the role of the primary party organizations in cadre training and in control over their work. In this matter, the basic party links are called upon to utilize in a fuller and better manner such an active instrument as the right of control of the activities of the administration and over the work of the management apparatus. The essence of party control consists in non-interference in operational management functions and non-substitution of operational managers, in increasing their responsibility for work assigned to them, revealing and eliminating shortcomings in a timely manner, and always watching over the general interests of the party and state in everything. As was indicated at the 26th CPSU congress: "With respect to cadre questions, the fulfillment of operational plans or the improvement of people's working and living conditions, the party organizations must display a principled attitude and not be led by the administration when it acts incorrectly. In brief, the party line must be strictly carried out."

A great deal depends upon the extent to which important, urgent questions of development of the production and life of the labor collective are taken under control by the party organization. Strengthening of discipline and improvement of work organization, transport utilization, intensification of economizing and savings, improvement of the quality of production output, mobilization of reserves for the technical re-equipment of production, and the development of animal husbandry - all these are at the center of attention of the republic's communists. In the primary party organizations at the present time, 2,829 commissions have been established to implement control of administrative activities and over apparatus work; more than 10,500 communists have been selected for the staff of these commissions. Their work is distinguished by its systematic character, its consistency and its purposefulness. It is precisely these qualities which ensure its high effectiveness.

The accounts of operational managers at party committee and bureau conferences and at party meetings constitute an active form of control. Practice indicates that when the discussion is well prepared and is held in an atmosphere of strict party comradeship, the comrades express a great deal of useful advice and many intelligent suggestions and remarks. But it is a different matter if the manager takes the floor not so much to give an account of himself as to "lecture" others. Such "lectures," of course, do not yield anything positive.

There are many forms and methods of fostering among managers great responsibility for their assigned area and for the results of common work. It is precisely the consciousness of such responsibility which helps workers look at their daily tasks from a wider viewpoint, connect any present task with essential questions of overall party policy and keep pace with the times.

The CPSU Central Committee always directs cadres to the necessity of mastering the Leninist style of work. Above all, this means the ability to work with people and communicate to them one's own energy and personal work and



moral example. For that reason, ideological and moral tempering of managers and increase of their political culture have now been advanced to the forefront.

The whole system of cadre work in the republican party organization is called upon to see to it that management workers continually broaden their political horizon and improve themselves in the difficult art of managing people and their training. In the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On the Participation of Management Cadres of the Estonian SSR in Political Education Work among Workers", it is emphasized: "It is important that the Leninist style and traditions of daily political work among the masses should become an internal requirement of managers of all levels."

As was mentioned at the 18th plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee, despite the fact that little more than half a year has elapsed since the passage of this resolution, in general a good deal has been done in the republic. Contact with people enters into the daily activities of management cadres as an indispensable constituent part of these activities. This is furthered largely by the fact that the party committees have now begun to conduct more systematic and purposeful work in the ideological and political tempering of management cadres and in the formation in them of a high degree of political culture and economic thinking of the new type. But we must not rest content with what has been done: a great deal of work still remains in order to implement the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee. Its fulfillment must be found in the unremitting control of the party organizations.

Combining confidence in and respect for cadres with high demands upon them, the republic's party organizations are called upon to establish all conditions for the comprehensive display of their creative talents and for the successful implementation of their obligations. Today, the primary task for every manager is the mobilization of the republic's workers for absolute fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the current year and the whole of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Wherever lags were permitted at the beginning of the year, they must be made up. This is the task assigned by the party.

Particular relevance to forthcoming work is attached to the decisions of the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which set the date for convocation of the next, 27th, party congress, designated a group of questions which will be discussed and outlined the time frames for conducting election campaigns. The main task of all party organizations is to inform every communist and every worker of the decisions of the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to implement unwaveringly what has been outlined. The times demand intensive and comprehensive work - political, economic, organizational and theoretical ideological.

Speaking at a meeting with veterans of the Great Patriotic War at the party's Central Committee, Comrade M.S. Gorbachov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized: "A huge responsibility clearly lies with the party organizations, with every communist and, first and foremost, with the communist manager for strict implementation of the plenum's decisions."

Further improvement of cadre work and increase of responsibility on the part of managers for matters assigned to them permit the party organizations to direct the creative efforts of all the republic's workers to a worthy meeting of the forthcoming 27th CPSU congress.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GROSSU ON PARTY WORK WITH PRIMARY CADRES

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 12, Jun 85 pp 17-22

/Article/ by S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee:  
"To Eliminate Shortcomings Persistently and to Master the Party Style"/

/Text/ The problems of an improvement of the style of work is of special importance for the party organizations of our republic. As is known, in December 1983 the CPSU Central Committee adopted the decree "On the Work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee in Improving the Style and Methods of the Work of Party Organizations in Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee." Serious shortcomings in the style of work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and of party organizations because of a propensity towards red tape methods and superficiality in work, and cases of substitution for and duplicating of state and economic organs, were subjected to criticism in the decree. Attention was directed to the fact that the Central Committee of the republic's CP did not take effective measures for the establishment of a genuinely party and businesslike style in the work of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and republic ministries and departments, and for overcoming officious and bureaucratic methods of leadership. The party committees did not thoroughly analyze the processes occurring in the economy and did not provide an overall solution of the problems of the intensification of social production and of a necessary proportionality in the development of the branches of the economy. Insufficient attention to the further development of collective leadership was given in the republic's party organization. The plenums of party committees and party meetings did not always occur in a setting of a candid exchange of opinions, and criticism at them usually was expressed in a depersonalized manner. Other deficiencies and errors in the work of the republic's party committees were pointed to in the decree.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the party's gorkoms and raykoms to eliminate the shortcomings that have been exposed, to improve with great persistence the style and methods of organizational and political work for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and to increase the effectiveness of party leadership of the public life of the republic.

The republic's party organization has interpreted the decree of the CPSU Central Committee as a militant program of action. The tasks emanating from this document have been examined at plenums of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and of the gorkoms and raykoms, in primary party organizations, and in the leading soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs of the republic. A number of measures have been carried out which have made it possible to convert the directives of the CPSU Central Committee into a course of practical solutions and realistic actions. And although it would be premature to say that radical changes have occurred as the result of the measures carried out, it seems to us, however, that certain changes for the better in the improvement of the party direction of the national economy and of the business of the communist indoctrination of the workers have taken place.

Special attention was directed towards the establishment of efficiency. This is the most important characteristic of the Leninist style in work, which contemplates initiative and orderliness, competency and purposefulness, conscientiousness and responsibility, and the ability to correctly solve problems which arise. As was emphasized at the March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in all spheres and anywhere and everywhere communists should be an example of the fulfillment of the citizen's duty and of conscientious labor for the good of society, and daily affirm the Leninist style in work.

Guided by the party's demands for raising the level of efficiency, party committees have begun to display a more creative search, purposefulness and analytical approach towards the realization of tasks at hand, and have significantly relieved themselves of red tape scribbling. The basic efforts of the party apparatus are being concentrated more and more on work with the people directly in the local areas.

Attention to the activity of elected party organs and to the practical realization of the Leninist principles of party leadership of economic and cultural construction has increased, and an uncompromising attitude towards cases of the substitution for and duplicating of state administrative organs is being shown. The various aspects of party work and of cadre activity are being analyzed more deeply now in the plenums and meetings of an aktiv during the discussion of key problems of economic and social development.

A more businesslike nature has arisen in the meetings of the Buro and Secretariat of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and in the buros of the party's gorkoms and raykoms. The style and methods of the work of primary party organizations, party committees, ministries, departments and leading cadres, and the problems of the communist indoctrination of the workers are being analyzed more deeply at them.

The participation of members and candidate members of the leading organ of the republic's party organization in the preparation and conduct of plenums of the Moldavian CP Central Committee is promoting a consistent assertion of efficiency to a considerable extent. At the present time, a distribution to the entire membership of the Central Committee 10-15 days before a meeting of summaries of reports and of drafts of decisions concerning questions being discussed has begun to be practiced among us. This makes for a more thorough



examination of them, the submission of a great number of valuable suggestions, and the drawingup of well-thoughtout decisions. For example, about 230 suggestions and wishes were submitted as the result of the preliminary familiarization of the aktiv with the report on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree concerning the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The party's gorkoms and raykoms have begun to attract more widely the forces of the elected aktiv for the development and realization of collective decisions. Thus, the party's Tiraspol gorkom recruited 70 members and candidate members of the gorkom for the preparation of a question for a plenum about increasing the fighting spirit of primary party organizations. During the course of 2 months, they studied the activity of the basic links of the city's party organizations, took part in party meetings, rendered aid to party committees and the party buro in a more effective performance by them of their functions, and assisted in an improvement of work for monitoring the activity of the administration. The agenda for party meetings have become more urgent and the decisions being made by them are more concrete and concise, the demands made on communists for an assigned task have been increased, the style of work is becoming more businesslike and creative, and the influence of primary party organizations on the life of labor collectives is growing.

Take, for example, the party organization of the Beltsiy Production Association imeni V. I. Lenin. It is not so long since the party committee and the shop party buros usually made decisions of managerial and administrative character and thereby paralyzed the initiative of the economic leaders and services. Last year the situation here was changed significantly. Even now problems connected with the production activity of the collective of the association and with its economic structure are examined and resolved at meetings of the party committee and of the buro of the shop organizations. But this is done by other methods. Here work with cadres has been greatly improved, and reports of leaders are used systematically. Problems connected with an improvement of the organization of production, with the introduction of innovations of scientific and technical progress, and with the search for ways of improving the quality of output are discussed at the meetings of the collective. In order to increase the role of integrated brigades working with remuneration according to the end result, the party committee has increased the party element in these subdivisions and has created party groups in them. All this contributed to the fact that for 4 years of the 5-year plan, the volume of the production of goods in the association has grown 1.5 times, and 90 percent of its growth has been achieved due to an increase of labor productivity.

The inclination of party committees and primary party organizations not to substitute for economic cadres and to strictly follow the Leninist principles of party leadership of the economy in turn has contributed to the establishment of a businesslike style the work of republic, city and rayon state and economic organs, and to a strengthening of their organizing role. The managerial apparatus is being simplified and reduced. Last year 68 structural subdivisions were eliminated and 5,200 official positions of the managerial apparatus were cut in the republic's national economy due to an efficient organization of labor.

The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, the republic's Council of Kolkhozes and many local Soviets of People's Deputies have begun to waste less time on written directives and rulings and mass measures, and to show more independence and initiative in the solution of economic problems.

The effectiveness of party leadership is comprised of many components. The most important of them is work with cadres. No matter what it has undertaken or for what problems the party has set about to solve, it has constantly regarded the selection, placement and education of cadres as of paramount importance, for, as V. I. Lenin teaches, policy is carried out through people.

Specific demands for a further increase of the level of work with cadres were advanced in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. Proceeding from the party's directives, the party committees and organizations have intensified attention towards the study of the political, business and moral qualities of the cadres and are showing concern about raising their skills and ideological and political level. Conversations with leading workers and specialists, the organization of their social and political certification, of probationary periods, and of reports at party and workers' meetings are coming into party practice more and more.

Well-trained and politically mature cadres committed to the cause of the Communist Party have been put together in the republic a whole. Recently a number of party, soviet economic organs and crucial sections of various links of the economy and culture was strengthened by energetic, competent and disciplined workers who have a sense of responsibility for their assigned area.

The quality of the secretaries of primary party organizations is being improved. Some 73.7 percent of them have a higher education, and half of the secretaries of party organizations are women. The cadres of the national economy have a high professional training. Some 90.6 percent of the leaders of industrial enterprises and 96 percent of the chairmen of kolkhozes and of the directors of sovkhoses are people with a higher education.

In fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic's party committees have intensified their attention towards the work of stock-rearing complexes. In Moldavia in previous years, powerful interfarm enterprises for the production of pork and cattle meat and for the raising of heifers were created. However, all the problems of the complete provision of these enterprises with protein-balanced feeds have not been solved conclusively. As a result, the complexes did not give the yield which was counted on, and even yielded a loss in a bad harvest year.

The leaders of farms have made correct conclusions from the criticism contained in the resolution, and, relying on economic accountability, they have boldly begun radical changes of the composition of the grain and feed sowing, and an expansion of the areas sown with grainforage crops (winter barley and legumes), perennial grasses and corn for the silo with gold ripe cobs. Moreover, during the course of the year a new procedure for the smooth provision during the year of swine breeding complexes with various high-quality feeds through the state mixed feeds industry was adopted.

And here is the result. The average annual production of the gross weight gain of cattle in the complexes in 1983-1984 grew by 38 percent in comparison with the previous 2 years, and that of pigs by 36 percent. The sale of beef to the state in 1984 increased by 92 percent in comparison with 1981 and that of pork more than twofold in 1984. Some 55.8 million rubles of profit were received from the sale of beef and pork, while in 1981 the complexes had incurred a loss of 1.8 million rubles.

The division of labor in stockrearing has made it possible for the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses to specialize in the production of milk, to increase its sale to the state, and to raise the efficiency of the dairy herd. In comparison with 1981-1982, during the past 2 years of the 5-year plan the production of milk has grown by 255,200 tons and procurements by 279,600 tons, and the milk yield has been increased by 351 kg per cow.

At the present time Moldavia has a long-term program for the development of its productive forces and their rational distribution in the republic's territory, a Food Program up to the year 1990, and a Long-term Program of Land Reclamation and Irrigation.

The most important thing is to fulfill everything that is intended by the plans. And in order to do this, it is necessary to raise drastically the responsibility of cadres for the business and the level of organization, and to strengthen performance discipline. It should be noted that after the issuance of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the party committees and primary party organizations have begun to approach more rigorously cases of the poor execution of official obligations, of a violation of party ethics, and of the incorrect behavior of individual leading workers. Unfortunately, there were many such cases. During the last 2 years, more than 50 leaders were called to account by the party for private-ownership aspirations, indiscretion, economic accumulation and the use of official position for mercenary purposes. A number of secretaries of the party's raykoms, chairmen of rayispolkoms, leaders of the republic's ministries and their deputies have been relieved of the posts they occupied for poor leadership of branches, systematic disruption of state plans, low demands on cadres, flagrant violations of party principles of work with people and abuses. The former first secretary of the party's Glodyanskiy raykom, D. S. Chebotar', is among them. He has been punished severely and relieved of his duty for errors in the selection and placement of cadres and for a display of protectionism and favoritism.

The struggle for strengthening discipline and organization among all communists has also been intensified and exactingness towards the observance of the CPSU Rules has been increased. We are trying to see to it that a party member bears a responsibility for his misdemeanor first of all before his comrades, and before the party collective where it will be on the books.

But nevertheless the serious shortcomings in cadre work, which were pointed to in the CPSU Central Committee decree, have not been totally overcome. Certain economic leaders are directing their energy not to the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production, an improvement of labor organization and an increase in the role of the collective in



solving the problems confronting the enterprise, but to securing an adjustment of the plan to the side of a decrease, of the adoption of reduced obligations and of an incomplete utilization of production capacities. The party committees are giving each such case a principled evaluation.

The monitoring and auditing of performance plays an important role in the perfection of the party style. The Leninist understanding of monitoring is not only and not even so much "to catch" and "to expose" shortcomings and omissions as to be able to correct a situation.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee and the party's gorkom and raykoms have intensified their attention to monitoring of the fulfillment of party and government directives and of decisions being made. The organization of their performance is more and more becoming the most important concern of party committees. With the goal of checking the true state of affairs and of rendering assistance, workers of the Central Committee apparatus have begun to travel more often to the local areas where, together with the aktiv, they are becoming familiar in detail with the course of the implementation of the decree. The Secretariat of the Central Committee is displaying its monitoring functions more. In the past year it examined 18 problems by way of monitoring. Information is given regularly at plenums of the Moldavian CP Central Committee on how previously-adopted decisions are being carried out.

In the republic's party organization we are trying to work out such a mechanism which would ensure the continuity and thoroughness of monitoring. This is an indispensable characteristic of efficiency. Its level still does not meet the demands made by the party. In a number of the republic's party and state organs, monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions is often carried out only by means of requests for written information and reports, and not by way of an auditing of the true state of affairs in the local areas. Is this not why we run into cases when decrees adopted on important problems are carried out halfheartedly or not at all? Individual ministries are not waging a persistent struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and are carrying out the transition of the branches to an intensive path of development with intolerable slowness.

The participants of the plenum of the Moldavian CP Central Committee spoke about this with all keenness in discussing the tasks of the republic's party organization for the fulfillment of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The activity of the Ministry of Light Industry (Minister G. M. Zhitnyuk) does not meet current demands. More than a third of the enterprises of this branch have not met the plans for the 4 years of the 5-year plan for a growth of commodity output volumes, and for 4 months seven enterprises have not fulfilled targets for contract deliveries. The republic's Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, which is headed by I. I. Demchenko, is slowly rectifying the shortcomings which were pointed out earlier. Enterprises within the jurisdiction of this ministry are often disrupting the deliveries of prefabricated reinforced concrete, small boilers (kotelets), brick and crushed stone to building sites. The Ministry of the Food Industry (Minister A. I. Chekoy) is lagging significantly behind the targets of the 5-year plan. In many of its enterprises production capacities are not being used efficiently enough, proper concern about the expansion of



the range of products is not being shown, and losses during the processing of raw material remain high. The republic's Minister of Construction, N. I. Uzun, is showing little initiative for a fundamental improvement of the state of affairs in the branch.

We think that the shortcomings and omissions in the economic and social development of the republic are a reproach addressed to the party committees, and first of all to the Moldavian CP Central Committee Committee, which are slowly improving the style of their work in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, are performing the functions of monitoring performance poorly, and are not making due exactions on the republic, state and economic organs and their leaders.

The demands for improving the style and methods of party work apply equally to ideological activity. After the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, content in the Moldavian republic's party organization was improved, and ideological work has become more relevant and effective and its influence on all spheres of public life was strengthened.

The work of the Kutuzov, Yedintsy, Ungeny, Chimishliya and other party committees for the fulfillment of the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has been examined by the Buro and Secretariat of the Central Committee. In accordance with the party's demands, the first secretaries and branch departments of party committees have become engaged in this field of work more objectively. A long-term plan for the training of ideological cadres has been developed and is being carried out. A number of scientific and practical conferences, at which the experience of ideological and indoctrinational work was summarized, have been conducted. The practice of conducting practical training seminars and conversations about indoctrinational questions in the Central Committee with the secretaries of the party's gorkoms and raykoms is being established.

Such a method of the active participation of the directors of enterprises and associations in political and indoctrinational work, as ideological conferences with a leader, which help to guarantee the unity of economic, organizational and indoctrinational activity, is being spread more and more. The director of the Kishinev Elektromashina plant, V. I. Karabylo, is conducting such conferences every month according to the Party Buro's plan. All the leaders of production subdivisions, secretaries of shop party and Komsomol organizations and chairmen of trade union committees attend them. The reports of leaders on their participation in the indoctrination of members of the collective, and problems concerning an improvement of work with youth, the development of tutorship, the strengthening of labor and social discipline, the improvement of labor conditions and workers' leisure time, and the condition of the moral and psychological climate in the collective are brought up for discussion. The conferences are arranged in advance, and as a result of the interested attitude of all the workers towards them, they are transformed into a candid conversation on an exciting subject. At the conclusion, the results of the conference are summed up and specific instructions are given, the fulfillment of which is supported by constant monitoring. Orders and instructions are issued as required for individual problems being discussed.

The activity of the ideological commissions created in all the party's gorkoms and raykoms and in large primary party organizations has been accelerated. Such a commission of the party's Leninskiy raykom of Kishinev in particular has recommended itself well. It has concentrated its basic attention towards a study of long-term questions and giving specific practical aid to primary party organizations. The members of the commission are taking part in the preparation of scientific and practical conferences concerning the problems of indoctrination, working out recommendations for an improvement of indoctrinational activity, and preparing articles about the best experience of ideological work for the city's press and for large edition newspapers.

Moral and labor indoctrination has been intensified. Now practically all the workers have been drawn into socialist competition, and about 60 percent of them are participating in the movement for a communist attitude towards labor. The attention of the competitors is being directed towards the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations, and towards the realization of the party's demands for an efficient utilization of the economic potential which has been created and of the resources of the economy. In the current year, a 2-day operation of the republic's industry, construction and transport will be assured due to the broad introduction of resource-saving and nonwaste technologies and to the prudent use of raw materials, supplies, fuel and power.

While noting the improvements in ideological and political-indoctrinational work, we see many omissions. The turn of ideological and indoctrinational activity towards realistic, practical tasks is proceeding slowly, and its effectiveness is low. The potentialities of labor collectives in the moral indoctrination of people, in the matter of strengthening discipline, organization and order, and in the eradication of antisocial phenomena are still being used poorly. Political and indoctrinational work among the population at the place of residence is insufficient, and it is not being built everywhere on a constant basis. Party leadership of ideological organizations and the means of mass information requires significant improvement.

Daily concern about perfecting the style and methods of party leadership of the national economy, an improvement of the business of the selection and placement of cadres and an increase of the demands made on them, an increase of efforts in political propaganda and mass work among the workers, and consistent observance of the Leninist principle of the unity of ideological and organizational activity contributed to the successful implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy and has been reflected positively in all aspects of the republic's life.

High growth tempos of industrial production have been provided during all the elapsed years of the 5-year plan. According to the basic and leading indicators, the directives of the 5-year plan have been exceeded. In comparison with 1980, in 1984 the volume of the production of commodity industrial output has grown by 26.8 percent in contrast to the 23 percent envisaged by the plan, labor productivity by 19.1 percent instead of the 15.5 percent envisaged by the plan, and the output of products of the highest category of quality has been increased by 45.3 percent instead of the 39.8 percent envisaged by the plan.

The development of agriculture is also characterized by positive tendencies. Due to the successful work of interkolkhoz associations in mechanization, the introduction of chemical treatments and the amelioration of production, the yield of agricultural crops is increasing steadily and the intensity of the branch is growing. In the past year 126,000 rubles worth of products were produced per 100 hectares of agricultural lands.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee and the party's gorkoms and raykoms recognize their total responsibility for the further socioeconomic development of the republic. Guided by the decisions of the March and April (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and relying on the accumulated experience of political and organizational activity, the Moldavian republic's party organization is mobilizing the efforts of the communists and workers of the republic for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the present year and of the Eleventh 5-Year Plan as a whole, and for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKAYVICHUS SPEAKS AT PEDAGOGICAL AWARD CEREMONY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 25 Sep 85 pp 1-3

[Article: "For Lasting Knowledge and Ideological Maturity"]

[Excerpt] On 24 September, in the assembly hall of the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute, a ceremony was held commemorating the 50th anniversary of the institute and awarding it the Order of Friendship among Peoples.

The ceremony was attended by First Secretary of the Central Committee of Lithuania P. P. Grishkyavichus; Secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee L. K. Shepetis; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR A. Yu. Chesnavichus; head of the Division of Science and Educational Institutions of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee V. S. Baltrunas; President of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Yu. K. Pozhela; Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education V. P. Spurga; other responsible party and Soviet workers, famous educators, scholars, teachers and students of the Institute and representatives from the pedagogical vuzes of the fraternal republics.

The floor was given to the First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee P. P. Grishkyavichus.

"Honored comrades! Today we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute", said Comrade P. P. Grishkyavus. "This is an important event in the social and cultural life of Soviet Lithuania.

"For a half century this institute has made a substantial contribution to the training of qualified teachers and educators of the younger generation. And not long ago we received some wonderful news: In recognition of its success in training cadres for public education, instruction and Communist training of students, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute the Order of Friendship among Peoples."

"In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania and the Council of Ministers of the republic, allow me to offer sincere congratulations to the professors, students and the entire staff of the Institute on the occasion of this great



civic honor. Respected comrades, please accept my wholehearted wishes for great creative energy in the future solution of the responsible tasks the party will set you, and for robust health and personal happiness.

"Allow me to present you with this decoration."

Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus, to the accompaniment of tumultuous applause by those present, pinned the Order of Friendship among Peoples to the Institute's banner.

"The workers of Soviet Lithuania, like all the workers of our nation," continued P. P. Grishkyavichus, "are preparing a fitting greeting for the 27th Congress of the Party of Lenin in the form of a great political increase in productive labor. The requirements set forth in the resolutions of this year's April Plenary Session of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speeches of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have also become the workings curriculum for the activities of the higher education institutions of our republic. Now the vuzes are more effective in their solutions to the pressing problems of enhancing the instruction and training of academically oriented youth and accelerating social and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural progress.

"An important contribution has been made to this process by the Vilnius State Pedagogic Institute -- the major higher educational institution in Soviet Lithuania for the training of skilled cadres of educators. At the present time, the 7 departments of the Institute are training teachers in 21 specialities. Approximately 7,000 students are currently studying in the Institute. In the entire post-war period, the Institute has trained almost 27,000 teachers for schools of general education and professional and technical schools. At the present time, nearly every second educator in the republic is a graduate of the Vilnius State Pedagogic Institute. Many of them work creatively and help to increase the effectiveness of the educational system of the republic. This is the truly significant achievement of your institute.

"The party organization of the republic constantly strives not only to strengthen the material basis of the institute but also to raise the level of the methodological expertise of its teachers. And the result of these efforts are before you. Conditions conducive to the training of skilled cadres of educators have been created.

"It is especially gratifying that the qualifications of the instructors of the Institute have increased. Today, future teachers are acquiring knowledge and expertise from 26 doctors of science and professors, two of whom have been elected to the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and from more than 230 candidates of science and senior lecturers. In the 1945-46 academic year only 2 percent of the instructors of the Institute had academic titles and advanced degrees; today more than 60 percent do so.

"We are delighted there are veterans working at the Institute who have served the party for more than 40 years. These include the former rector of the Institute, lecturer Vitautas Uogintas; Professor Albinas Grishka; lecturers Klavdiya Volchkova, Vladimir Chechet, Elena Kolpakova, and Mendelis Yakoveris; head of the Division of Cadres, Albertas Galinis, and others. And what an important role in the history of the vuz has been played by the former director of the Institute, Yuožas Mitskyavichus, by professor Naum Itskovich, and many others!

Of course, this rate of growth for the Institute could not have been achieved through the efforts of the teaching staff alone. They received much assistance in the training of cadres of scientists and educators from the Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas and from the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, and from the vuzes and scientific institutions of the fraternal republics, particularly the universities and pedagogical institutes of Moscow and Leningrad. These ties should certainly be further strengthened in the future. The administration, party committee, leaders of the dean's offices and departments of the Institute are obliged to find the best ways to combine the work of the veterans with the training of young teachers so as to make as extensive use as possible of these auspicious capabilities for increasing their qualifications.

"Now, when in the republic, as throughout our nation, school reform is being actively implemented, the principal task facing the professors, instructors and the entire staff of the Institute is improvement of the ideological-theoretical and methodological training of future teachers. Successful implementation of the tasks entailed by these reforms depends to a critical extent on the teacher, his ideological convictions, professional expertise, erudition and culture. For this reason all the activity of the Institute must be organized in such a way as to nurture these traits in future teachers as effectively as possible. We must steadfastly and logically work toward a situation where the Institute graduates only specialists who have been well trained in instilling Communist convictions in their pupils and in improving their manual training and vocational orientation.

"The administration and party committee of the Institute are accomplishing much in this area. The instructional process is being restructured in accordance with the needs for school reform, its educational purposefulness is being strengthened, and the social activity of the students is taking on new forms. At the same time, one must emphasize that this is only the beginning of a large job. Great creative efforts and firm resolution are required on the part of the staff to achieve new heights in the implementation of school reforms.

"It is an excellent thing that the Institute plans to extend the scope of this work and base it on a firm scientific foundation. We support the initiative of professors Uonas Anichas, Bronyus Bitinas, Sigitas Kryagzhde, Vladas Rayatskas and other scientists of the Institute to analyze pressing problems, such as the formation of the student's class consciousness, their scientific world view, the personalities of the pupils and other issues. It is very important that these investigations be as broad in scope as possible and that

they effectively facilitate improvement not only of the Vilnius State Pedagogic Institute but also of the higher educational institutions of the republic, and that they make a significant contribution to enhancing the instruction and education of students and pupils.

"In celebrating this glorious anniversary, we also are entitled to rejoice over the fact that through the active work of the party, komsomol and trade union organizations, this institute has developed rich traditions of social and political education of students.

"The concert and lecture tours undertaken by the amateur groups of your institute and Great Patriotic War veterans to the heroic cities of our nation, sites of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's revolutionary activity, and the battle lines of the 16th Lithuanian Artillery Division are widely known. The 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War and the 45th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania were marked with due ceremony in the Institute. These measures, like the tours, did much to further the patriotic and internationalist feelings of the future mentors of the younger generation.

"We also note with approval that a system for the atheistic and ethical education of the students has been created in the Institute and is doing much toward preparing young teachers capable of actively conducting counter propaganda campaigns. These are extremely important areas and all the members of the collective of the Institute, and particularly the Communists and Komsomols, must work continually to increase effectiveness here.

"It is highly worthy of note that every second teacher in the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute is a Communist, that many of them have solid records of service with the party and are actively furthering the improvement of the vuz's performance. Communists are the vanguard of the entire Institute collective. It is gratifying that during the current party review meetings, they are exactly assessing their own achievements, efficiently analyzing the problems which have arisen and planning specific ways to solve them.

"I wish all of you, honored comrades, new attainments in commemorating the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania, and in even more successfully educating the new human being--the conscious and active builder of the Communist Society."

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CSO: 1800/20

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USSR FISH INDUSTRY, ELECTRIFICATION MINISTERS VISIT LISSR

Fish Industry Development Discussed

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Oct 85 p 1

[Elta article: "Problems of the Development of the Fish Industry Are Discussed"]

[Text] On 9 October, P. Grishkyavichus, the first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, received V. M. Kamentsev, the minister of the USSR fish industry, who visited our republic. In the course of their conversation, the urgent problems of the development of the fish industry for the realization of the Food Program and of the tasks presented at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed. The contribution of workers of the fish industry of Soviet Lithuania to the fulfillment of the five-year plans and to the provision of the population with fish products has been emphasized, and an exchange of opinions about the further development of the fish industry, and about raising the quality of products and expanding the selection, took place. The resoluteness of laborers to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian CP with weighty labor gifts was discussed.

R. Songayla, chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, V. Astraukas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, and Yu. Bernatavichus, first deputy of the chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conversation.

V. M. Kamentsev also took part in a meeting of the aktiv of fish industry workers in Klaypeda and visited fishing vessels and fish processing enterprises.



Lithuanian CP CC Meeting

Vilnius SOVIETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Elta article, Vilnius, 19 October: "A Meeting in the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] Yesterday P. Grishkyavichus, the first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, received A. I. Mayorts, the minister of USSR power and electrification who is on a visit in the republic. The prospects of the further electrification of the republic were discussed in their conversation, and an exchange of opinions on the problems of the economy of power and of its better utilization took place. The discussion was about the tasks presented in this area for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

R. Songayla, chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, A. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, and Yu. Rusenko, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, took part in the conversation.

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CSO: 1800/49

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### AZERBAIJAN CP BLASTS MEAT MINISTRY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Aug 85 p 2

[Unsigned article: "In the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has discussed the problem of the results of an examination of letters which have been received in party organs about abuses and shortcomings in ensuring the preservation of socialist property in the enterprises of the AzSSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry.

In the decree adopted, it is noted that decisive measures in the struggle with waste, deceit, distortions of data in reports by exaggeration upwards and direct mismanagement are not being taken on the part of the ministry's leadership. Cases of flagrant violations of state, production and technological discipline have been discovered in many enterprises. An efficient system which ensures the preservation of socialist property and eliminates misappropriations, production intrigues and other abuses is absent in the branch.

Reserves for an intensification of production are being poorly utilized in the branch, above-norm balances of commodity stocks are large, there is much uninstalled equipment, and capacities have not been operated fully, including those for the output of goods enjoying an increased demand from the population.

Irresponsibility and an absence of control in the management of subordinated enterprises are being shown on the part of the ministry and its board, the minister, Comrade A. G. Mamedov, and his deputies, Comrades A. V. Mamedov and Yu. V. Nakhmedov, and serious shortcomings in the operation of the branch are being overlooked beyond the general production indicators. Auditing work has been conducted badly. Audits are not always conducted comprehensively, and shortcomings in the organization of stocktaking and accounting and in the utilization of monetary funds and of raw material resources are not being discovered in the course of [these audits]. According to the results of audits,

measures for an elimination of the causes and conditions promoting misappropriations, the output of non-quality products, and the inefficient utilization of raw materials are not being worked out. The orders of the USSR Minmyasomolprom [Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry] for a strengthening of the preservation of socialist property have not been introduced into the subordinate enterprises.

Serious omissions in work with cadres and in their selection and placement are being permitted by the ministry. Persons are often promoted to leading official positions without a thorough study of their professional and moral and political qualities. Thus, comrade B. Atashev, who does not have the proper engineering and technical training, was appointed to the official position of general director of the Bakmoloko association in December of 1984. Instead of mobilizing the collective for the successful fulfillment of planned targets, he set out on a path of distortions of data in reports by exaggeration upwards and of deceit, and of the replacement of workers who did not please him.

The state of affairs in the branch's enterprises is not being critically evaluated by the board of the ministry, and unfounded praise of certain collectives and of their leaders is often tolerated. Given serious shortcomings in the utilization of raw material and secondary resources, violations of rules for the fattening and maintenance of livestock, and a deficiency of meat products, on the initiative of the leadership of the ministry and of the republic's trade union committee for food industry workers, the Baku Meat Combine was awarded branch Challenge Red Banners for the results of work for the first, second and third quarters of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985, and the combine's workers were undeservedly paid a bonus.

The Minister of the AzSSR Meat and Dairy Industry A. G. Mamedov has been given a reprimand recorded in his registration and (uchetnaya kartochka) for poor work in ensuring the preservation of socialist property, mismanagement, poor monitoring of the activity of enterprises, and serious shortcomings in the selection and placement of cadres.

The Buro of the CP Central Committee has demanded that the ministry and its board and the minister personally plan and carry out a set of measures for the elimination of the shortcomings noted in the decree in question, and it has warned that in the event of the failure to take comprehensive measures before the end of 1985, more severe measures of party influence will be taken with regard to it.

Severe reprimands have been given to A. V. Mamedov, the first deputy minister of the Azerbaijan SSR meat and dairy industry, and also to Yu. V. Nakhmedov, the deputy minister, for serious shortcomings in production management, for weak monitoring, the neglect of accounting in the branch's enterprises, and flagrant violations of production technology.

S. A. Ismaylov, secretary of the primary party organization of the ministry's apparatus, has been given a reprimand for poor party and political work in mobilizing the communists of the ministry's apparatus for the fulfillment of the decisions of the party and government for ensuring the preservation of socialist property.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, procurator's office, Committee of People's Control, the republic's Ministry of Finance, and Azerbaijan Office of USSR Gosbank, the Azerbaijan SSR Administration of USSR Gosstandart [State Committee for Standards] and the AzSSR Ministry of Trade have been instructed to stiffen monitoring of the work of the enterprises of the meat and dairy industry, and to call persons who are violating technological discipline, have started on a path of misappropriations, and are tolerating deviations from existing standards, mismanagement and other abuses of official position to strict account.

The republic's procurator's office and Ministry of Internal Affairs have been instructed to conduct a careful investigation and to institute criminal proceedings against guilty persons in the cases of the abuses discovered in the course of the audit.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON FOOD PROGRAM, DISCIPLINE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In the Uabek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] In a routine meeting, the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro has examined the problem of the work of party, soviet, trade union and law enforcement organs of the city of Fergana for fulfilling the USSR Law on Labor Collectives, for increasing, on this basis, workers' production and public activity, for strengthening discipline, and for intensifying the struggle with drunkenness.

The task has been set of decisively strengthening organizational and political activity for strict observance of the law, and of directing it towards an increase of the activity of the masses in production and public life, and towards a growth of the contribution of the city's collectives to the socio-economic development of the republic. The party's gorkom, gorispolkom, primary party organizations, trade union committees, Komsomol gorkom and economic leaders have been ordered to create conditions in order for each worker to feel like he is the boss in his enterprise and to bear responsibility for the state of affairs in the collective.

The vanguard role of communists and their great responsibility for the creation of a healthy and business-like environment in labor collectives should be achieved to the utmost. Special attention has been given to a fuller application of the measures stipulated by the law to bring pressure to bear upon unscrupulous workers, violators of discipline and drunkards. At the same time, it is necessary to promote and worthily encourage those who are honestly fulfilling their duty.

A decree of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers on measures for a fundamental improvement of the provision of the population of the city of Tashkent with fruit and vegetable products and potatoes has been adopted. Gosplan, the republic's ministries and departments, and party and soviet organs have been instructed to examine this activity as one of the most important political and economic tasks. It is being envisaged by 1990 to

increase the sale, from state resources, of potatoes by 25.9 percent, vegetables by 45.9 percent, melon crops—2.5-fold, fresh fruits and berries—3.7-fold, and grapes—3.2 fold. The material-technical base for the fruit and vegetable products trade is being expanded significantly. In 1986-1990, 40 large-scale specialized stores and 64 stores and booths attached to industrial enterprises with a total commercial space of about 19,000 square meters will be built in Tashkent. The capacity of storehouses for potatoes, vegetables and fruits will be increased almost twofold. Measures for an improvement of the seed growing potatoe and vegetable, for the construction of sorting and packing centers in kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and for the training of skilled cadres have been planned.

Party, soviet, and public organizations, and ministries and departments have been ordered to broadly expand the socialist competition of workers of farm and of procurement and trade organizations for the utmost satisfaction of the needs of the population of the republic's capital for the most important food products.

The work of the Tashkent party obkom for the mobilization of the collectives of industrial enterprises, of construction, and of transport and communications for rendering patronage aid to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast in strengthening their material-technical base, and for an improvement of the social and everyday conditions of village workers has been endorsed. The patron labor collectives have planned new concrete measures for 1985-1986 which provide for the construction with their aid of warehouses, silo pits, feed plants and milk production farms, the installation and adjustment of equipment, the repair of agricultural machinery, the equipping of workshops, and the improvement of settlements.

The party's obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been advised to make the experience of the collectives of Tashkent Oblast widely available, and the Uzbek Trade Unions Council to work out the conditions and to adopt measures for development of socialist competition for the achievement of high results from patronage aid to the village.

The activity of individual party committees in the management of the process of the procurement of feeds for stock-rearing was discussed. The buro has pointed out the unsatisfactory organization of this work in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Akdarinskiy, Navbakhorskiy, Kegeyliyskiy, Andizhanskiy, Bakharskiy, Kaganskiy, Mirzachulskiy, Pastdargomskiy, Baysunskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, Bukinskiy, Rishtanskiy, Yazyavanskiy, and Koshkupyrskiy rayons. Party committees and economic leaders have been required to strengthen organizational and political work in labor collectives, and to adopt urgent measures for the elimination of shortcomings which have been tolerated, for the maximum utilization of available resources and opportunities for strengthening feed procurement rates and for the liquidation of the lag which has been allowed to occur.

The Central Committee Buro has examined the problem of violations in the work with cadres and of serious shortcomings in the scientific and economic activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Seismology. Scientific and production potential created in the institute is being used inefficiently, and an environment of protectionism, nepotism, collective guarantee and blood relations is hampering this in a number of cases. The chiefs and party buro of the scientific institution have not reorganized the style and methods of their work in light of the party's demands. The Central Committee Buro has announced party penalties to G. A. Mavlyanov, the director of the institute, S. M. Kasymov, the deputy director, and A. N. Sultankhodzhayev, the secretary of the party buro, for serious shortcomings in the selection and placement of cadres, for unscrupulousness and for not adopting measures for fulfilling the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and for other violations. The presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences has been instructed to invigorate the institute with highly qualified scientific cadres, and to adopt measures for an improvement of its structure and for raising the efficiency of scientific and research work. The task of strengthening the leadership of the primary party organization and of carrying out concrete measures for creating a healthier environment in the collective has been assigned to the Oktyabrskiy party raykom. It is essential to raise the demands made on the institute's communists for the quality of scientific research and development, and for the realization of the party's directives on the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Other problems of party leadership of the republic's economic and social development and of organizational and political work, for which appropriate decrees have been adopted, were also discussed at the meeting of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON REPUBLIC AGRICULTURE, PROPAGANDA

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] In a regular meeting, the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro examined some problems concerning a further increase of agricultural production efficiency in the republic. The party's obkoms and raykoms, soviet organs and the ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex have been ordered to activate work for an intensification of agricultural production, for an improvement of the utilization of land and water and material-technical resources, for an increase of yield of cotton and grain, and for a growth of stock-rearing productivity. A goal was set to carry out specific measures for an acceleration of the harvesting of grain and other agricultural crops, for the banning of losses of the crop that has been grown for the quickest conclusion of operations in preparation for the cotton picking campaign, for the timely defoliation of the cotton plant, and for the putting in order of the network of procurement enterprises.

The state of the organizational and political work of certain party organizations in the procurement of feeds was examined. The first secretaries of the Dikhkanabadskiy, Karakulskiy, Navoiyskiy, Urgenchskiy, Kalininskiy and Ferganskiy party ryokoms have been mentioned for unsatisfactory activity in this direction, and have been ordered to meet the established targets in a month.

Party organizations have been instructed to broadly expand the socialist competition of agro-industrial complex workers for the fulfillment of obligations taken on for the production and procurement of agricultural and stock-rearing products, and to increase the demands on managers and specialists for the strict observance of plan discipline.

The problem about the work of the Kashka-Darya Oblast party organization for fulfilling the demands of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee concerning an improvement of the consideration of the letters and verbal appeals of workers was discussed. The Central Committee Buro required the Party's obkom to increase the personal responsibility of the leaders of party, soviet, economic and voluntary organizations



for the unconditional fulfillment of the party's decisions for an improvement of working with letters. Strict measures for punishing officials who are violating the established order and tolerating cases of red tape and a formal, bureaucratic attitude towards the messages and reception of workers must be taken. It is necessary to give special attention to the timely solution of social welfare problems, to the conduct of daily political-educational work, and to the elimination of the reasons and conditions engendering the population's complaints.

A decree on measures for the further improvement of propaganda through lectures in the republic was adopted. It was emphasized that propaganda through lectures has been called upon to exert effective influence on the formation in people of a Marxist-Leninist outlook and devotion to the party and homeland, and to promote the growth of the political consciousness and labor activity of the masses; it should be effectively directed towards the tasks being raised by the CPSU, and closely connected with life, with the solution of problems concerning socio-economic development, and with the strengthening of discipline, organization and order.

The results of the republic's socialist competition for the successful conducting of the wintering of livestock and for an increase of the production and procurements of livestock products during the winter period of 1984-1985 were summed up. Party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations have been ordered to concentrate the efforts of labor collectives on the fuller utilization of the reserves of every farm, to adopt necessary measures for the accumulation of a stock of feeds and for the high-quality preparation of the stock-rearing farms and complexes for winter. The decree of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, Uzbek SSR Trade Unions Council and Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee will be published.

Certain other problems concerning party leadership of the economy and organizational and political work were also examined at the meeting of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK PROPAGANDA SECTOR DEPUTY DIRECTORS PLAN 1985-1986

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Aug 85 p 2

[UzTag Article: "To Improve Party Political Training"]

[Text] (Uz Tag)--On 30 August in Tashkent, a two-day seminar-meeting of the deputy directors of the propaganda and agitation departments, and of the directors of the political education clubs and offices of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Uzbek CP and of large party committees, was concluded. Problems concerning the organization of party training and economic education of workers in the 1985-1986 academic year were examined.

The following took part in the seminar-meeting: executives of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Trade Unions Council, the republic's trade union committees, and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; secretaries of oblast trade unions councils and of Komsomol obkoms; and representatives of the press, television and broadcasting.

The reports and speeches at the seminar-meeting were devoted to the urgent problems of ideological-indoctrinational work in light of the decisions of the April and July (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the tasks of party committees for a further improvement of all forms of Marxist-Leninist training and economic education in labor collectives.

Great attention was given to studying Lenin's immortal legacy, and to the problems connected with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and with the training and retraining of propagandist and other ideological cadres in light of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

A broad exchange of work experience took place.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### UZBEK CP, SEISMOLOGY INSTITUTE STILL HAVE DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word lead editorial entitled "The Spiritual Makeup of the Communist" which points out that the problem of the correct formation of the spiritual makeup of communists presently stands at the center of attention of republic party committees. They are working to make the moral atmosphere healthier, increase the intolerance of communists for shortcomings, and eliminate negative situations. Communists who continue to work in outdated styles or who are given to pomposity and eyewash are being openly criticized at continuing report and election meetings. However, letters reaching the newspaper's editorial office indicate that a number of party organizations failed to draw the correct conclusions from the demands of the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 16th and subsequent plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. For example, M. Yoldoshev, director of the Mubarekgazdoycha Union, abused the trust placed in him and used his position to gain personal wealth through gross violations of party and financial discipline. However, the Kashkadarya Obkom and Mubarak Gorkom failed to take action against him. Only after higher party organs intervened was Yoldoshev removed from his post and expelled from the party. Where demandingness is slack party responsibility is forgotten and violations of the CPSU Statutes start to occur. When a party organization forgets its duty and tolerates shortcomings then toadyism and compromise rise and illegal acts such as theft of socialist property increase. Such was the case at the Seismology Institute of the republic Academy of Sciences. Its party buro secretary, A. Sultonkhojayev, betrayed the high trust placed in him by permitting neoptism and cronyism to peak at the institute. Its director, Gh. Mavlonov, and deputy director, S. Qosimov, abused their positions, allowed the level of scientific research to drop, and spent large sums of state money on useless projects. The fight against those who behave improperly and violate party rules and ethical standards cannot be slackened. No one can be allowed to stain the honor and prestige of the party or the purity of party ranks. Party committees must not forget that the present stage places even greater demands on the personal example, moral qualities, knowledge, and vanguardism of communists. They must faithfully serve the Homeland, develop communist attitudes, set an example in observing ethical standards, and fight against customs of the past, bourgeois ideology, religious superstitions, and the tendency to accumulate personal wealth. They must be intolerant of eyewash, false reporting, pomposity, bribetaking, toadyism, arrogance, and bureaucratism. There is a single discipline for all communists, regardless of their position in the party.

#### TASKS OF UZBEK PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETINGS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial entitled "Reports and Elections of Primary Party Organizations" which notes that the important tasks to be reviewed at these meetings include: how primary party organizations are working with cadres and raising their political and economic knowledge; how they are recruiting and working with young communists; how they are utilizing their right to supervise administrative activities; how they are strengthening their ties with the masses; and how they are providing leadership over socialist competition and trade union and komsomol organizations. These tasks were recently reviewed using the example of the Namangan Obkom at a session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro. It stressed that the fight against lack of discipline and alcoholism at report and election meetings in Sabir Rakhomov Rayon was slack. There 89 communists had violated discipline during the report period. Work with communists at enterprises was unsatisfactory and party leadership over production was neglected. The level of participation of party members in meetings was low, primarily because their opinions were ignored. As a result rayon enterprises failed to meet over 100 plans. This situation must be rectified. Ills like pomposity, flattery, and shallowness can not be tolerated, and internal party democracy and the CPSU statutes must be observed. The editorial also stresses that meetings being held to nominate higher officials must pay special attention to selecting the most committees, and secretary positions.

#### REPORT ON MEETINGS OF UZBEK LOWER PARTY LINKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word unsigned report entitled "Communists Speak Out" which summarizes themes discussed at a selected few meetings of party groups and shop party organizations in various oblasts. Speakers at several meetings in Andizhan Oblast were critical of inadequate preparations for meetings and the lack of frank and critical discussions, of the scant attention being paid to recruiting top workers into the party, and of party organization secretaries who do not seek the support of activists and the advice of communists. Meetings in Bukhara Oblast called for improvements in the training of cadres, and communists from rural organizations demanded improvement in trade, medical and cultural services to farmers. Communists at meetings in Namangan Oblast were critical of leaders who were uncaring, irresponsible, resistant to scientific and technological advances, and complacent toward violations of labor and equipment discipline. One meeting in Karakalpakistan dealt with a farm party buro's failure to increase mass political work. A speaker at a Kashkadarya Oblast meeting criticized enterprise administrations for not taking steps to accelerate scientific progress. A communist at a sovkhos meeting in Samarkand Oblast complained that few brigade chiefs were communists, making it impossible for communists to speak candidly with them at meetings, and that some of these chiefs had even prohibited criticism. Another kolkhoz party organization in that oblast was criticized for not recruiting any party members for the last 3 years. Speakers at other meetings throughout the oblasts addressed various social and economic problems.



#### NAVOI OBKOM SECRETARY ON LOWER PARTY LINK LEADERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Kh. Khudoyqulov, second secretary of the Navoi Obkom, titled "Tests of Militancy" in which he discusses problems in the selection of leadership cadres for lower party links in the oblast. Report and election meetings by all oblast party groups and by 1,059 shop party organizations have been concluded. These meetings focused on raising labor productivity, lowering production costs, accelerating the introduction of new technology, economizing, and strengthening discipline. However, continued economic problems indicate that the obkom's work in the selection and placement of communists and the development of the membership of party organizations is unsatisfactory. The party's influence is hardly felt at more than 1,300 industrial enterprises, 630 construction sites, and 400 farms, because the formation of new party groups and shop party organizations has been ignored by various irresponsible party officials. The number of party groups in Navoi Rayon has decreased in the last 3 years and been stagnant in various other rayons. In some places administrative and party positions are held by one person; for example, a chief engineer is secretary of a party organization or a director of a kindergarten is organizer of a party group. This practice negatively affects the militancy and demandingness of the party organization and must be stopped. With this in mind, the obkom has changed nearly 30 percent of the secretaries of party groups and shop party organizations, and intends to continue this principle at meetings of primary party organizations.

#### UZBEK PARTY COMMITTEES MUST INCREASE EXECUTIVE SUPERVISION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 19 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Basis of Organizational Work" which points out that various party, soviet, and economic organs expend a great deal of time and labor on preparing plans, measures, and decisions, and then devote little attention to their execution. For example, the Surkhandarya Obkom worked out detailed decisions to eliminate errors in its work in accordance with the demands of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. However, the obkom has been slack about following through on these decisions and has not investigated whether they are being carried out. Such flaws are also evident in the work of the Kommunistik Raykom, Bekabad Gorkom, and the party committee of the Uzbekistan Metallurgy Plant. In organizing supervision over the execution of decisions party committees and primary party organizations must learn from the experience of the masses and lend an ear to criticism from below. Supervision not only helps to organize the work in a practical way but also serves as an effective means for evaluating the political maturity and businesslike qualities of cadres.

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CSO: 1830/144

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### WESTERN FALSIFICATIONS, SUBVERSION OF SOVIET ECONOMY SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 12 September 1985 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,200-word essay by Yu. Jufarov titled "Groundless Assertions" in which he discusses U.S. economic sanctions against the socialist bloc and bourgeois falsifications of the Soviet economic system. Bourgeois ideologists believe that a major way to subvert the Soviet economy is to stockpile arms, thereby forcing the Soviet Union to increase its arms production and reduce its programs of economic development. They justify their military expenditures by asserting that the Soviet Union presents a threat of war to the West. Their fables about the Soviet threat and military superiority amount to subversion against socialism and a pretext for U.S. militaristic circles to step up arms production.

Since the 1960's the United States has pursued a policy of economic sanctions against socialist countries. The United States has made it a very serious crime against the state to sell oil drilling and exploration equipment to the USSR. The sale of such equipment has been made contingent on the Soviet government freeing individuals imprisoned by Soviet courts. Former U.S. President Carter announced a boycott of the 1980 Olympics in the Soviet Union using as an excuse the internationalist aid extended to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in 1979. In 1982 President Reagan cut off economic aid to Poland and stated that only after martial law was lifted and the dialogue with Solidarity was established would this aid be resumed. The United States rejected a later proposal to extend new credit to Poland and renegotiate payment of its debt, and also banned shipment of equipment for the West Siberian gas pipelines.

Currently, the United States attaches great hope to subverting trade and economic ties with socialist countries. Trade restrictions and economic sanctions are said to be contingent on whether these countries change their political regime. The goal of this policy is to isolate these countries from one another and ultimately to remove them from the socialist family. The U.S. Administration pressures West European countries and Japan to follow its policy. Its trade embargo, credit restrictions, and bans on technological exchanges are called defending "security interests" and preventing export of "military technology."

The main target of this policy of economic subversion is the Soviet Union. Bourgeois ideologists and revisionists try to denigrate the building of socialism in the USSR by asserting that "the model of Soviet socialism is worthless."

They attack the concept of social ownership of the means of production, and claim that it results in the slower growth of the Soviet economy. However, in comparing the economic growth of the USSR and the United States these critics ignore the fact that there has never been a war on U.S. territory, whereas the Soviet people have spent 28 of the last 68 years engaged in war or reconstruction. During World War II production volume dropped 25 percent in the USSR, but rose 65 percent in the United States. During the war the volume of industrial production in the USSR formed only 30 percent of the volume in the United States, whereas now it has risen to more than 80 percent. Bourgeois apologists ignore the tremendous potential of the Soviet economy.

At the same time bourgeois ideologists grossly exaggerate every difficulty and shortcoming experienced by the Soviet economy, and assert they are evidence of the decay of the socialist system. Communists do not hide and never have hidden the existence of difficulties in the construction of socialism. The 16th and 19th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee provide vivid proof of this. These plenums dealt with the existence in Uzbekistan of such ills as self-interest, theft of socialist property, bureaucratism, and abuse of position. For example, A. Smirnov and V. Karabinovich, former chiefs of one of the enterprises of Uzbekgidroenergostroy Trust, indulged in deception of citizens, bureaucratism, and procrastination. At the end of 1984 an investigation of a motor transport base subordinate to Bukharairsovkhozstroy revealed that nearly 60 buses were permanently kept at homes of drivers, some of whom were using them to transport passengers for money. Leaders of the Uchkurgan Rayon of Namangan Oblast were removed from their positions for serious shortcomings in exerting leadership over animal husbandry, false reporting, and eyewash. Such cases seriously impede the solution of economic problems and negatively affect the views of people. Moreover, they add grist to the mill of anti-Soviet propagandists, who exploit such shortcomings in their effort to subvert the views of Soviet citizens. Consequently, it is necessary to wage a sharp struggle against cases of theft, poor economy, and violations of party, state, and labor discipline.

The further integration and intensive development of the economy of socialist countries will also strike a blow against imperialist apologists.

#### UZBEK LECTURE PROPAGANDA MUST BE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Attention to Lecture Propaganda Must Be Increased" which states that serious shortcomings exist in the work of conducting lecture propaganda in the republic. Many lectures being given do not fully comply with current party guidelines or with the growing requirements of the republic population. A number of party committees have substantially lowered the level of their leadership over such propaganda. Many party organizations leave this work to Znaniye Society groups, but pay little attention to the quality and thematic orientation of lectures given by them. Of higher educated specialists in the republic economy only 20 percent have been enlisted by Znaniye to give lectures. This compares poorly with the average of 2 to 3 lectures given per scholar at the republic Academy of Sciences and 4 to 5 lectures per scholar at republic vuzes in 1984. Party



organizations must take steps to draw economic specialists and production leaders to this task, develop communist labor schools and people's universities, and make more effective use of Znaniye organizations, political education houses, and libraries. As preparations intensify for the 27th CPSU and 21st Uzbek CP Congresses a leading theme in lecture propaganda must be the need for workers to carry out tasks in the development of the economy on a scientific and technological basis. Republic party organizations must increase their leadership over lecture propaganda to ensure that it evokes in people feelings of loyalty to the socialist homeland, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian socialist internationalism, and spurs them to carry out tasks, intensify production, and strengthen cohesion and discipline.

#### LETTERS TO UZBEK TELEVISION ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 27 September 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,100-word article by Abdoulim Inogov, senior editor of the main editorial office for letters and sociological research of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, titled "What Do the Letters Say?" in which he discusses the types and content of letters received by his office from television viewers. In 1984 the office received 256,074 letters, of which 86,665 were congratulatory, 41,010 made requests, and 5,969 contained complaints. The editorial office studied all such letters and took appropriate actions. Many letter writers gave valuable advice. Besides praising such programs as those on epic poets and enactments of cases involving leaders who abuse their positions, viewers also complained that television presented few programs on nature and virtually no dramaturgical works. Many wrote to request more programs like "Debate" and at the same time expressed regret that conversations between scholars, teachers, and specialists on "Debate" contained so many dialect words. Hundreds of female viewers wrote to express their approval of the new program "Grace."

Inogov comments on letters received by the editorial office of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI and requests that in the future such letters be sent to his office. Among these letters were a number from young people asking why so few foreign, especially Indian, films are shown on television and in theaters. Inogov points out that films are intended for specific audiences and that the television screen is not a theater but a great vehicle for the spiritual nourishment of people and the dissemination to an audience of millions of the great work being carried out by the party. Thus, every word on television is intended for a mass audience of all ages, and not for the selected audiences of films.

#### TRANSPORT PROBLEMS SLOW UZBEK PERIODICALS DELIVERIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Newspapers and Journals for Every Home" which discusses problems connected with subscriptions to newspapers and journals in the republic. City and rayon agencies of Soyuzpechat,



communications departments of periodicals, and press distributors must all increase their efforts to sign up subscribers during the current campaign in a timely and effective manner. Unfortunately, subscribers have had reason to complain about the later delivery of periodicals. While measures have been implemented to improve deliveries, a number of shortcomings still exist in this area. Many kiosks keep irregular hours, and often receive shipments in the second half of the day. Home deliveries are also late due to the poor operations of many communications departments. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Communications must take steps to rectify such problems. To some degree late deliveries are due to shortcomings in the organization of air, automobile, and railroad transport. For example, because air transports have been behind schedule for the past 7 months periodicals have been late in reaching 165 communication departments and 11 oblast centers. More than 2 million newspapers have been late due to motor transport problems. Unloading blockages at city railroad depots have impeded deliveries as well. The Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration, Central Asian Railroad Administration, and republic Ministry of Motor Transport must pay serious attention to resolving these problems so that periodicals are delivered to subscribers on time.

#### CRIMEAN TATAR JOURNAL EDITOR ON 1986 THEMES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 20 September 1985 carries on page 7 a 500-word article by Aydar Osman, chief editor of the Crimean Tatar journal YYLDYZ, titled "YYLDYZ in 1986" in which he outlines publishing plans for the coming year. On the eve of the 27th CPSU and 21st Uzbek CP Congresses the basic criterion of the work of Crimean Tatar journalists and writers must be the coverage of the great work being carried out by the party and the heroic labor of the Soviet people. In 1986 YYLDYZ will publish the best works of prose and poetry that accomplish these aims. It will also publish research concerning the history of Crimean Tatar literature and current issues. Special attention will be paid to publishing sketches on modern themes, military patriotism, and the Great Patriotic War. Several new rubrics will appear in the journal, including "From Our Literary Heritage," "Young Writers," "From the Treasury of Oral Literature," "For Children," and "In the Traces of Ancestral Glory." YYLDYZ will also publish samples of Russian, Uzbek, and other fraternal literatures.

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RELIGION

KIRGHIZ DAILY LAMBASTES DISSIDENT BAPTIST PREACHER

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by V. Sergiyevskiy and B. Rovnyi under the rubric "Religion, Society and Morals": "A Drone"]

[Excerpts] It is morning. A yardman (dvornik) is sweeping the street. Passers-by who are rare at such an hour are walking past, and one would hardly think that this stocky, broad-boned man, who is rhythmically moving the broom, is not simply a yardman, but the head of a certain "yardman corporation", all the members of which unquestioningly give him their wages, and if there is a pension, it also. And that all his "crew", which calls itself a Christian community, and according to official documents is an unregistered sect of spiritual Pentecostalists, lives in the outskirts of the village of Mayevka in the house of this same yardman--Ivan Petrovich Kulikov (who takes a broom in hand basically on pay day)--and submissively carries out the will and whims of [its] spiritual mentor.

Ivan Petrovich Kulikov's biography is very monotonous, although it has contained many rough experiences. He served his first "term" as the ringleader of a group which carried out robbery assaults on citizens who were out late in the suburbs of Frunze.

After that his life turned out ordinarily, but only before--soon after the war--he was initiated into the religious faith of the Pentecostalists. From that moment he became not simply a person who worked nowhere and lived off his mother, the overgrown ne'er-do-well I. P. Kulikov, born in 1928, formerly a convict, but "brother" Vanya.

## The Birth of a "Prophet"

Already at the very beginning of his spiritual career, Kulikov had grasped that he would hardly be able to make a swift flight up the "official" ladder. Then, not philosophizing cunningly, he had decided to create his own teaching, the head of which he had established as himself. The newly proclaimed "prophet" had announced to his followers that God Himself spoke with them through his lips, and subsequently everything that these lips prophesied should be fulfilled rigorously.

Kulikov had joined together a group of believers who insist on openly anti-social positions, and he became its ideologue. Kulikov and his associates began to conduct hostile agitation under the cover of religion.

The results of this "activity" was characteristic. The judicial board of the Zaporozhye Oblast Court sentenced Kulikov to a long term of imprisonment, and to serve the sentence in a hard labor colony.

Having served the sentence term, "brother" Vanya returned to Kirghizia. He began to make journeys to the prayer houses of the evangelical Christian-Baptists and attended meetings of Pentecostalists, keeping an eye on those whom he intended to convert to his own faith. They were people with a distorted social orientation, and who had locked their interests in a unique, unhealthily exaggerated idea of service to God.

Keys to apartments were given back to housing administrations, and houses were abandoned or sold very cheaply (however, Ivan Petrovich did not forget to put the monies received from them into his own pocket). If a man had a family, then before he could join the community, he had to dissolve his legal marriage.

In 1971 and 1978 he was convicted for hooligan activities, which naturally brought to naught all his "Christian purity".

"Van, here, take my stockings...."

Ivan Petrovich has two passions consuming his soul--power and money.

One of the inviolable rules of Kulikov's community is that all cash down to the last kopek should be placed in the common coffer. "Brother" Vanya spends the significant sums flowing in to him at his own discretion. He even determines how much to give to every one monthly for his personal needs. But Kulikov's "allowance" is so small that it is not enough for acquiring the most essential and daily needs.

Sometimes when circumstances demand it, and it is necessary to cajole a person and to urge him into some kind of action, Kulikov gives his wards gifts.

For Ivan Petrovich, the only person who has unlimited credit is he himself.

The basic and working capital of the false shepherd is replenished not only at the expense of pocketing the earnings of co-believers. There is still another source of enrichment--the believers' personal savings and money gained from the sale of homes. Having fallen into the sticky hands of the "prophet", they now never return to their previous owners. Kulikov declares any attempts to obtain justice in this matter a temptation of the devil, accusing his victims of cupidity unbecoming a Christian.

Hovels, private residences, small stoves--how many of them have passed through Kulikov's hands! Having found a regular building, and having been satisfied that the house was suitable for the conducting of secret prayer assemblies, he sends several women there to conduct negotiations with the owners. When an agreement had been reached, Kulikov selects among the "sisters" the next candidate to the landlords. It is necessarily an elderly woman, and one who is especially strong in her faith.

However, Kulikov attains unconditional submission and servile obedience to himself not only with the aid of money. In order to understand better how he succeeds, let us become better acquainted with the "methods" for attracting new members to the sect.

#### The Stake on the Submissive

Ivan Petrovich recruits them not only in Frunze and not only in Kirghizia. On his search map are Mozhaysk and Mukachev, Donetsk and Nakhodka, Novosibirsk and Omsk. Having arrived in the chosen city, he goes to prayer houses, visits churches, and sizes things up and takes heed of what's going on. Finally, having selected the next victim, he begins to cajole him, trying to win his favor.

In the next stage, he usually tells the new acquaintance about his "teaching", and day after day pushes him to understand its merits. And then Kulikov lays down the condition: to leave the husband (or wife), to sell "his or her] immovable property, [and to place his or her] money in the common stock (that is, [to give it] to him).

At first, in order not to scare off the "recruit", he is pampered with attention and not loaded with too much work. Every day, many times and from many lips he hears: "brother Vanya said, " "brother Vanya has done," and "brother Vanya can." And gradually he is imbued with a faith in the indisputability of the authority of his newly found leader. Spiritual dependency is appended to the lost material independence.



When the "adaptation" period is completed, the victim is settled in a job as a yardman (dvornik). The "occupation" is selected in such a manner so that the person, even while working, is outside the collective. Declaring non-believing people to be depraved and their dealings sinful, Kulikov tries to see to it, with ruthless methodicalness, that his words come into contact with neighbors only in case of extreme necessity.

Having become Kulikov's captives, the people behave in different ways. Some, having recognized their error, find the strength within themselves to tear themselves away from his sticky paws. Others, becoming more and more entangled in the sweet speeches and promises, resign themselves. A third group, having recognized the deception and not daring to leave, are consumed with silent hatred for him.

A list of Kulikov's "services" will be incomplete if nothing is said about one, perhaps, most disgusting repetition of his actions--that of the maimed fates of children.

"My daughter completed two classes," wrote T. Gukalova, a zealous member of the sect, in explanation of the chief of the rayon public education department, "and I will not allow her to go to school any longer, since I have decided to educate the child in the spirit of Christianity and in order not to traumatize the child because they will hate her...."

Ye. Kuchuk and R. Sitnik, whose offspring had left their studies much earlier than the appointed time, cited approximately the same such "arguments". School age children are being hidden, moved from family to family and sent to distant relatives, and a mass of other tricks are being discovered.

It bothers Kulikov little how the life of those who have been thus treated will turn out. Indeed, even in them he sees only a means towards the achievement of his disgustingly wretched goal--carefully hidden from the co-believers--to live like a drone, to eat sweetly and sleep softly, while robbing the trustful bees.

Special legal standards, which guarantee believers the freedom of performing the duties of religious cults, have been established by Soviet law. These standards have been secured in the constitutions of the USSR and of the union republics and in other legislative acts. Thus, one of the most important constitutional freedoms of the citizen of the USSR--the freedom of worship--is being realized.

At the same time, the law on cults provides that the freedom of worship should not and cannot be used to the detriment of the interests of the state and of individual citizens. This means that cult devotees and regular believers should not carry out actions which contradict the interests of Soviet society, and their activity should not contain political statements and any sort of propaganda directed towards the alienation of believers from active participation in the state, cultural and social life of the country.

Do Kulikov and those like him know about this? They know very well. And still they continue to conduct improper and illegal activity. They cannot do otherwise, because their basic and only goal is to live at someone else's expense.

It is not in order to ask why the administration, trade union organization, the municipal housing office of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and organs of power of the Alamedinskiy Rayon are taking up the position of detached observers with regard to I. P. Kulikov?

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## RELIGION

### OFFICIAL SUPPORT URGED FOR 'LEGITIMATE' UZBEK FOLK HEALERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 13 September 1985 carries on page 5 a 1,800-word article by the Uzbek poet Ergash Muhammad titled "Disguised Miracles" in which he discusses both positive and negative aspects of the folk medicine practiced by tabibs and urges that legitimate tabibs receive state support for the purpose of conducting studies of their work. Muhammad recalls an incident from his youth. A man from his village was bitten by a black widow and his relatives called in a tabib named Siddiq, renowned as a bone setter. When Siddiq arrived he did not indulge in any religious ceremonies, but asked that a steppe plant called the garmala be gathered and boiled in a pot. Then he had the man laid near the pot and a tarp placed over both. The enclosure filled with steam and the man began to sweat profusely, then opened his eyes. Siddiq washed his body with the garmala broth. Two days later the man was on his feet again. Muhammad was extremely impressed by this recovery, but now believes the power was in the garmala plant and in the act of sweating out the poison. Still, he feels that medicine should study such methods of treating scorpion and spider bites that have been practiced for a thousand years.

Unfortunately, a number of tabibs combine religious actions with their healing methods, which leads simple people to believe that healing takes place due to religious "miracles." Tabibs encourage this by handing down their methods from generation to generation without divulging them to outsiders, and by attributing their successes to the work of God.

There are also people who claim to have miraculous healing powers due to biological currents in their bodies which allow them to heal by the laying on of hands. Muhammad asked A. Khudaybergenov, Uzbek SSR minister of health, whether he thought such people truly had special powers. The minister replied that science is proving that such "biotics" exist in people, but more research is needed. Recently, the ministry received a letter from a Samarkand driver who sensed the presence of an unnatural force in him and who had become a locally renowned tabib able to heal by the laying on of hands. The driver asked that ministry officials investigate his powers and that if confirmed he be provided a special working place by the state. It turned out that this miracle worker was merely a gifted actor who worked with several partners with fake illnesses. The crippled and ill would gather at his gate and he would "heal" his cohorts who in turn would lavish money and gifts on him. Eventually, his fraud was exposed. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish those tabibs capable of helping people from those frauds who fleece them.

Muhammad relates that in 1984 his older sister suffered a deforming illness in her elbow that rendered it nonfunctional. Doctors informed her that they could not operate because her heart could not withstand an operation. She sought a tabib, who indeed corrected her elbow without much difficulty by having her wrap her arm in 3-year-old horse fat for several days, after which he set her elbow. Muhammad believes that such treatments should be studied. Moreover, a society should be established under the republic Ministry of Health to bring together folk healers, as well as those who treat by laying on of hands (biotics), telepathy, and hypnosis. They should be given the right to practice treatments and a place for working. There are several advantages in such a society. First, it would deprive some people of an important source that nourishes their religious beliefs. Second, it would make their knowledge more accessible to scientific study. Third, it would help eliminate fraudulent tabibs. And finally, it would curb a recent development in which a number of doctors have opened clinics in their homes and advertised themselves as tabibs in order to accumulate personal wealth. An unfortunate result of their practice is that their successes, which are made possible by modern medicine, are viewed by gullible patients as miracles.

#### UZBEK DOCTOR OPPOSES OFFICIAL SUPPORT OF TABIBS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 13 September 1985 carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by doctor of medicine Toshtemir Ongboyev titled "'Charmers' Without White Coats" in which he comments on an article in the same issue by E. Muhammad urging that folk healers be the subject of official sponsorship and study. Ongboyev states that scholars at the Institute of Regional Medicine are already studying folk healing, particularly the properties of herbal preparations. While such study may prove to be beneficial the fact remains that the practices of numerous frauds disguised as tabibs seriously harm the health of people, confuse them, and take their money. Ongboyev cites several cases in which such tabibs have directly contributed to damaging the health of people who sought their help. In his opinion, such tabibs are extremely ignorant and malicious practitioners who fool their patients with their charm and unnatural behavior. When they fail to effect a cure they claim that it is due to the presence of "demons" in the patient's body. Fraudsters who attempt to accumulate personal wealth through the exploitation of superstitious beliefs must be opposed, not supported. Any treatment that relies on religious means worsens illnesses, sometimes with tragic consequences. It is necessary to raise the level of medical knowledge among the population so that people only seek the help of doctors. One of the basic means of preserving the people's health is the exposure of fraudulent tabibs.

#### LOCAL UZBEK OFFICIAL RENOUNCES FORMER RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Shermat Khudoynazarov, chairman of the Neighborhood-4 Committee in Gurlan City of Khorezm Oblast, titled "Don't Believe in Frauds" in which he renounces his religious past. Now a pensioner, Khudoynazarov was recently appointed chairman of a city neighborhood committee.



However, in his younger days he spent his time reading religious books and learning meaningless formulas and phrases. The deeper he entered the fraudulent life he led disguised as a cleric the meaner his behavior became. Fortunately, his komsomol friends understood what was happening to him and were able to open his eyes. Khudoynazarov states, "I would like to wash away my sins through this act of honesty in the interests of the people, and will try to deserve the trust my brothers placed in me by electing me chairman of the neighborhood committee." He goes on to describe the practices of false mullahs who flaunt their religious beliefs and exist by parasitism in the cities and villages of Gurlan Rayon. There are dozens of such people who can scribble in Arabic script and cite a few verses from the Koran. They pass themselves off as important mullahs and perform various pieties at religious ceremonies, but in truth are poisoning the minds of weak-willed people. The motivation of these people is neither religious conviction nor the attainment of peace in some mythical paradise, but rather the desire to deceive gullible people and thereby accumulate personal wealth. They spread fabrications about miracles, give sermons at religious rites, and build nests at cemeteries where they collect alms or receive money for saying prayers over the dead. Indeed, they have a saying: "Don't buy gold, buy prayers." There is also a group of women who call themselves "khalfas" [formerly: assistants to Sheikhs in dervish orders]. In exchange for money or valuable cloths they read religious books in the homes of families who have lost a loved one. Khudoynazarov stresses that he does not intend to ridicule religious beliefs and feelings or to revile clerics, and points out that the USSR Constitution provides that no one can be persecuted because of religion and guarantees freedom of conscience to all. However, no one has the right to abuse this freedom or to engage in fraud or parasitism under the guise of religion. In conclusion, he states, "We must strive to retrieve both the deceived and the deceivers from the swamp of superstition."

#### RELIGIOUS NATURE OF UZBEK FUNERALS, MEMORIALS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 20 September 1985 carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by candidate of history Bilol Aminov titled "Man's Memory" in which he criticizes the continued religious nature of burial and memorial ceremonies. A number of people are still holding lavish ceremonies in memory of the departed. Not only do the hosts spend large sums of money but those attending the ceremonies bring breads and candles in large quantities. Perhaps at one time in the past such a custom was intended to provide help to the bereaved family, but today such help is unnecessary and completely illogical. Far from showing respect for the deceased such excesses reveal spiritual impoverishment. Unfortunately, the highly educated intellectual layer of society makes little effort to curb these practices, and in some cases intellectuals even take part in such ceremonies. The work of party and soviet organs and local soviets of cities and villages is inadequate in this regard. Due to the poor organization of atheistic propaganda work customs that stain the Soviet way of life are taking deeper root. For example, memorial stones inscribed with religious-mystical sayings are being erected by graves. Party and soviet organs and the intelligentsia must take the initiative in beautifying graveyards so that they are

truly dignified areas for the preservation of human remains. They must also seriously examine the issue of whether such memorials should be erected over graves. If memorials are deemed necessary these should be limited to small marble plaques containing the name, dates, and occupation of the deceased. They might also contain some indication of the character of the departed. In this way these memorials could serve as a kind of historical archive for future generations to learn about the spirit of today.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

MVD HEAD OF MAIN INVESTIGATION ADMINISTRATION ON CRIME

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 85 morning edition p 3

[Excerpts from interview with V. Novikov, head of the Main Investigation Administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, by Yu, Feofanov, journalist: "Those Who Steal and Those Who Close Their Eyes."]

[Excerpts] The USSR constitution requires that each citizen protect and strengthen socialist property, fight against misappropriation and waste, and have a care for the people's property. This was again stressed in the decisions of the April and July plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet regarding the report by the USSR Procurator General. Unfortunately, acts of encroachment on socialist property, mismanagement, and waste still take place. And we cannot relax the fight against this evil. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, its investigative apparatus, and other law enforcement bodies, given the support of society as a whole, have the capability of putting the damper on misappropriation and waste. Journalist Yu Feofanov today discusses some of the questions relating to these occurrences with V. Novikov, head of the Main Investigation Administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

[Question] If, for the purposes of our conversation, it is possible to use the word "palette," then the palette is extremely multicolored: from notorious pilferers to well-knit criminal groups of thieves. There is hardly a question as to who is the more dangerous--an uncompromising fight is necessary against both. Nevertheless, Vasiliy Georgiyevich, let us concentrate our attention on the big thieves. We are not accustomed to talk about professional crime. But, you know, many smart operators under the cover of a modest (or respectable) job, have plundered people's property for years. And this, undoubtedly, against the background of the massive intolerance toward the evil that is characteristic of our society. What is the matter here? Why are predators sometimes masked for so long?

[Answer] It is not customary for us to speak about professional crime because there is none. But you are right, closely knit criminal groups do spring up. Is it right to single them out? If you have in mind an investigation of the

phenomenon and not a sensational story about stolen millions. Hardened thieves often grow from pilferers. Practically speaking, the difference between them is quantitative--in the amounts stolen and also in the articles of the code, the point is the same: they have picked the pockets of the state and my pockets and yours. We often resign ourselves to a small evil and ...we cultivate a bigger one. The trouble, I think, is that we are very interested in general appeals to fight against misappropriation and mismanagement, but we fight weakly against the specific pilferer, which sometimes goes on almost in the open. And with specific circumstances also. However perfect the system of control and accounting, it counts for little if in each specific sector it does not operate or "runs" on idle.

[Question] Publicity is one of the instruments of prevention, isn't it?

[Answer] Unquestionably. When we are talking about the relationship between law enforcement bodies and society, we sometimes understand this formally: only in the sense of creating public stations for preserving order, carrying out measures, and so forth. But this relationship should be more organic: If workers' collectives would take care of the people's property like they would their own at home, this would be the most reliable damper on misappropriation.

[Question] But nevertheless, much also depends on professional accounting. You must agree that putting things into order and strengthening labor, financial, and contractual discipline is a serious barrier against misappropriation. Can we not, even in a general way, trace a mutual relationship between "harmless" mismanagement and such dangerous crimes as misappropriations? I would like to turn our attention not only to what, in a direct sense, "lies in temptations's way," like, let us say, the donated valuables in that museum. I am talking about something else, you see--poorly established bookkeeping, the creation of illegal "incentive funds," baseless writing off of materials and equipment--certainly, these also create favorable conditions for various types of machinations...

[Answer] Of course! I was just speaking of formal accounting and control. But let us look at what happens in some village stores. There is really much there that, as you say, "lies in temptation's way." A little village store sometimes receives large lots of jewelry worth hundreds of thousands of rubles. Kolkhoz and sovkhos cashier offices receive significant amounts of money for paying wages and often they are kept overnight. The premises of the cashier offices and stores, from the technical aspect, are not at all suitable for keeping valuables, and also just the guarding is itself a problem.

In Voznesenskiy, a settlement in Khabarovsk Kray, two guards once met at night. One of them was guarding the office of the mechanized column and the other, its shops. Their rendezvous dragged on, so long as there was something to drink. Before dawn, several bottles were emptied. But, during that time, criminals quietly took some oxy-gasoline torches from the "guarded" shops, penetrated the "guarded" office, cut open the safe, and stole 18,000 rubles. So here, everything "lay in temptation's way," so it isn't necessary to come up with any gangs.



[Question] But this is like a malicious joke.

[Answer] A joke it is, but, you see, behind every chance occurrence a natural law shows through. You and I started our conversation not only about those who steal but also about those who close their eyes to it. By the latter, we most often mean certain officials who know that stealing is going on under their noses and remain indifferent. Such a position is close to complicity. But, perhaps, the chief danger is not here either. Unfortunately, another type is rather common. Investigators sometimes simply are nonplussed. Someone receives a sizeable advance in cash for different kinds of purchases. He gives an account with documents that do not contain the most necessary essential elements. It is not an account, but a useless scrap of paper. And, you know, it works! The investigator begins to ascertain whether there is criminal collusion. No. Utter indifference to the people's property--this is the worst and most dangerous type of eye-closing because of its prevalence.

[Question] Nevertheless, Vasiliy Georgiyevich, we have wandered away some from one pointed question. Malefactors get together in criminal groups, allot roles, look for sources for illegal acquisition of valuables and channels for marketing them, and so forth. In short, they organize their affairs in a big way and make sizeable fortunes. Sooner or later they are exposed--this is a fact. And those who were supposed to monitor or stop them, are we not too lenient toward them?

[Answer] Yes, direct interlocking, alas, takes place between thieves and book-keeping workers and control bodies. And this is especially dangerous. Often, the absence of control, perhaps spontaneous, or the lack of control from indifference, is transformed into mercenary personal interest. Introducing confusion into the accounting for valuables and money, these workers become "partners" with the smart operators and allow them to go unpunished for a long time.

Director Ivashchenko of the Novopokrovskiy Rayon food combine of Krasnodar Kray organized such a criminal group. She involved senior shop foreman Kulipanov, foreman Kuzmich, and procurement officials Rustamzade, Malikov, Zorin, and Karachentsev. They did not fully credit incoming fruits and berries, creating a surplus in the storehouse. They made up documentation for them as if they were purchased from the population for cash. Money was withdrawn from the cash-box with fictitious documents. In this manner, several hundred thousands of rubles were stolen over a period of four years. Of course, the theft would not have been possible if there had been proper monitoring on the part of the combine's accountants. Keep in mind that the raw material surpluses created at the combine were not real but documentary. Consequently, the combine should have been able to put out more finished products from this raw material. And they did put them out ... by flagrantly violating the prescribed formulas and techniques for juice production. That is, for a long time, the combine put out poor-quality, nonstandard products. However, the disparity between these products and state standards went past the trade inspection: here you have both those who steal and those who close their eyes.

[Question] In short, can a relationship be traced between misappropriations and malfeasance? I don't know how much of it is true, but many of our readers

write: "Even to 'knock out funds' in a department, to obtain necessary materials, and so forth, not for oneself, but for the enterprise, it is necessary to resort to various tricks: giving candy to the chief's secretary, humoring the chief himself at a restaurant or a sauna, or even tossing an 'envelope' into a desk drawer." But, you know, both a box of candy and an envelope with money have to come from somewhere besides wages themselves. So, perhaps, have some flaws worked their way into the mechanism for setting-up "funds" and other things? Or into the monitoring system? You must admit that it is ridiculous, though sad, to make presents, to give bribes, in order to accomplish what is prescribed and planned.

[Answer] I would like to approach the problem from a somewhat different side. Recently, there has been much argument about so-called "moonlighters," whether they are good or bad. I will not make an overall judgment, but I will say: judging by the cases that we have investigated, rather often they cause substantial harm to plan discipline. It is difficult to deny to the "moonlighters" enterprise, initiative and a precise estimation of the market situation. They uniquely also sense the weaknesses of leaders of state and cooperative enterprises and organizations. They fit little keys to officials in supply organizations, receiving from them at times, funded materials, technology, and equipment. This is where candy, saunas, and envelopes with money are widely used. Naturally, we are talking about those smart operators who get on to the criminal path.

On such a "basis" the output of under-the-counter goods is organized. For example, the director of a Kazan ceremonial services plant, Dalakashvili, arranged for the unaccounted-for production of sport shirts and polyethylene packages. A pair of smart operators--Yufit and Meykler--obtained the needed materials at enterprises in Vilnius, Pskov, and Yaroslavl'. The goods was sold from mobile shops at markets. Naturally, the raw material that went into illicit production did not go to those for whom it was intended. I have no grounds for speaking of defects in the system of fund formation. The problem is not with the system but with officials who, for various reasons, including mercenary ones, deviate from it.

[Question] But how do you explain such a--well, really inexplicable--paradox. A man, it seems, has everything; he has a good position, is well off, and has a family and interesting work and life. And suddenly he is a thief. Why? What does he need? When reports of such acts appear in the press, readers have precisely these questions. It is easy to explain this, let us assume, by ineradicable greed and other personal qualities. If it is very simplified: How much can a position spoil a man? And, among the reasons, are there not those that are dictated by self-seeking motivations: to be famous is the plan--at any price! Today, for the sake of the plan, he disinterestedly evaded the law, and tomorrow... Since we have touched on the question of lawbreaking by officials, don't you think that sometimes only the "scape goats" get punished? Although, for the sake of fairness, it is worth noting that recently this opinion has been shaken...

[Answer] For me, there is also the phenomenon when a person strives for gain, taking a risk for very much, so much that neither he nor his children or even his grandchildren can spend it. But it is not for nothing that they say that a criminal is a man with a mental defect. Alas, we are acquainted with cases when people occupying important positions, enjoying the confidence of others, slide into disaster.

Here is a fact. A former chief of the material-technical supply administration of the Bratskgesstroy construction administration, Vasyayev, and other officials were charged with criminal responsibility and convicted for stealing especially large sums of money. Simultaneously, for breach of trust and negligence in having allowed the guilty to go unpunished for a long time, the former head of Bratskgesstroy, Yatsenko, his deputy, Nikolayev, his chief accountant, Suvorova, and the chairman of the trade union committee, Khar'kovets, were convicted. It is hardly possible to consider these workers to be in the category of "scape-goats." Our investigators sent the materials to the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee. Certain officials of the Ministry of Power and Electrification were expelled from the party and relieved from their official positions for connivance and unscrupulousness. Other workers from this industry as well as from USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab were called to strict party accountability.

Incidentally, I would like to call attention to this kind of thing: how often in newspaper materials on criminal topics, journalists talk about the fault of society, the Komsomol, the collective, school, and family, and completely ignore the personal fault of the specific criminal. It is not the collective that goes to trial, it is a specific person. And even if he doesn't get to court. We appeal to the honesty of everyone, but we do not stop even a small dishonesty of a specific Ivanov, Kovalchuk, or Rotshteyn. No, I do not call for total suspiciousness. But I am sure that, whatever position a person may have held or whatever reputation he may have enjoyed, if he has committed a dishonorable deed, if he has broken a law, order, or regulation, it cannot escape notice. Most often they shut their eyes not to circumstances, not to appearances, not to evil, but to the carriers of evil. Therefore, at some time, some officials of certain "levels" have felt themselves unpunishable. They have relied on patrons. I think that now no one need remain with doubt: the call to account that is prescribed by law will inevitably come for antilegal actions: both for those who break the law and for those who look the other way.

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### PARTY'S ACTIONS AGAINST ALCOHOLISM: HISTORICAL REVIEW

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[Article by S. N. Sheverdin: "From the Experience of the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] The instruction of the CPSU Central Committee to attach a mass, national character to work on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism<sup>1</sup> met the approval and support of millions of Soviet people. This is shown by the deepest interest and constructive nature of the discussion of the documents adopted by the party and the government, press materials, and the active participation of the communists and workers in implementing the planned measures. The understanding of the necessity to eradicate drunkenness and the struggle for sobriety as a party and state social task of great political importance is being deeply introduced into the consciousness. The question of the development of an all-union integrated program of prevention and the overcoming of drunkenness and alcoholism, including social, economic, educational, and other aspects of the problem, has also been posed in close connection with this.<sup>2</sup>

And, undoubtedly, historical, in particular historical-party, science can and should make a large contribution to the development of the indicated program.<sup>3</sup>

Unfortunately, up to now party historians have not yet written one special scientific study about the party's activity in the direction of work directed toward the eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism.<sup>4</sup> Unquestionably, this impoverishes our today's capabilities in the struggle against the ugly vestige of the past and for the elimination of drunkenness from the life of society. In initiating the struggle against alcoholism, the party stresses that it should be waged unremittingly and decisively, making no compromises, until the complete elimination of the alcohol evil.<sup>5</sup>

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee increases the activity of efforts by Soviet social scientists, including those of party historians, in the study of problems connected with overcoming alcohol narcotism. This task is dictated by the urgent requirements for the improvement of the Soviet way of life. They also caused the undertaking of the attempt in this report to throw light on the experience of the struggle of the Leninist party and the state institutions and public organizations which it directs against drunkenness in the first years of Soviet power and to show the significance of this experience for subsequent antialcohol work.



The works of Marxism-Leninism classicists investigated the social nature of alcoholism under conditions of exploiter societies, showed the factors in the spreading of alcohol under capitalism and the essence of the drinking policy of bourgeois states and the basic incompatibility of socialism and alcoholism, and determined conditions for overcoming the drinking tradition.

In "Nishcheta filosofii" [The Poverty of Philosophy], Karl Marx showed that "the tremendous spreading of vodka," which, "if it is not used as a food product is... poison" and a kind of "European opium," is explained by the consequence of the capitalist method of production which dictated its laws of consumption.<sup>6</sup> In "Polozheniye rabochego klassa v Anglii" [The Status of the Working Class in England], F. Engels investigated the circumstances which engender mass alcoholism among the proletariats, and he came to the conclusion that, on the one hand, it is the consequence of difficult working and living conditions which "push the worker toward drunkenness," and on the other--the result of insufficient education, a bad example, and prejudices and delusions which were propagated concerning the properties of alcohol. At the same time, Engels linked the adherence to the consumption of alcohol with the loss of his own will by the drinker himself and he noted the destructive influence of drunkenness on the health and consciousness of its victims.<sup>7</sup> Noteworthy in this regard is the reflection on the possible influence of a weakness for alcohol on the development of the revolutionary consciousness of the working class. "We can even pose the the question," he wrote, "as to whether the apathy with which...the north-German workers considered the events of 1830 which did not stimulate their activity, whether this apathy is explained to a considerable degree by vodka in whose grasp they were then to be found more than ever before."<sup>8</sup>

The materialistic explanation of the roots of mass alcoholism in the works of the founders of Marxism, being pointedly opposite to the superficial antialcohol preaching of bourgeois philanthropists-moralizers, at the same time was not reduced to fatalism either although, for example, the prominent populizer of Marxism, P. Lafargue, in following in this regard the well-known extremes of his interpretation of "economic determinism," stated that the proletariat "will be CONDEMNED to drunkenness and self-poisoning" as long as capitalism and the free sale of alcohol exist.<sup>9-10</sup>

As the international worker movement developed and proletarian self-consciousness was formed, the workers' understanding of the incompatibility of alcohol consumption with the struggle for socialism also grew. This realization found reflection in the aphorism ascribed to A. Bebel: "A drinking worker does not think and a thinking worker does not drink," and in the widely known statement of V. I. Lenin: "The proletariat is the rising class. It does not need intoxication which would deafen or stimulate it.... It draws the strongest stimulation for the struggle in the status of his class, in the communist ideal. It needs clarity, clarity, and once again--clarity."<sup>11</sup>

Lenin's works had great significance for the correct understanding of the determination of the alcoholism of the broad masses and the conditions for its elimination. In which regard, not only those which pertain in the most direct manner to this subject (such as, for example, the paragraph and other remarks about landowner-capitalist distilling in "The Development of Capitalism in Russia"<sup>12</sup> or evaluations of the tsarist wine monopoly<sup>13</sup>), but also those in which Vladimir

Ilich worked out and developed the teaching about the significance of the consciousness and organization of the working class for its struggle for its liberation, socialism, and communism.

The significance of the struggle against drunkenness during the first days and weeks of the revolution and of the factor of the sobriety of the proletarian vanguard, the Red Guard, was extremely great. For example, the member of the TsKK VKP(b) [Central Control Commission, All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] and Deputy Chairman of the Society for the Struggle Against Alcoholism (it existed in 1928-1930), S. M. Semkov, ended his story of the struggle against drunken pogroms in one of the first editions of the journal TREZVOST I KULTURA [Sobriety and Culture] in the following manner: "...And the sober October won."<sup>14</sup>

The literature on the October armed uprising in Petrograd covered in detail the decisive struggle of the revolution against the so-called wine pogroms which were organized by the counterrevolutionary underground in November-December 1917.<sup>15</sup> A profound description of the nature of these attempts at the restoration of the power of the landowners and capitalists was given by Lenin. He wrote: "The bourgeoisie is undertaking the worst crimes, bribing the dregs of society and degraded elements, uniting them for pogrom purposes."<sup>16</sup> The significance which Vladimir Ilich attached to the complete elimination of this counterrevolutionary plot is shown by his note to the Petrograd committee of the RSDRP(b) [Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (of Bolsheviks)] concerning measures for the personnel strengthening of the Committee on Combating Pogroms which was created in the Petrograd Soviet: "I request that you deliver at least 100 absolutely reliable party members to room No 75, third floor--the committee on combating pogroms. (To perform service as commissars.)

"It is vitally important. The party is responsible. It must turn to the rayons and to the plants."<sup>17</sup>

Decisive measures, including the destruction of the very source of temptation for the declassed elements, as was noted by the Chairman of the Committee on Combating Pogroms, V. D. Bonch-Bruyevich, provided "magnificent results. In four days we had only four statements concerning pogroms, robberies, and murders instead of 663 requests....

"Vladimir Ilich rejoiced when he received reports on the results of the struggle against pogroms, on the destruction of wine and alcohol, and on the fact that the workers unanimously approve this struggle."<sup>18</sup>

The elimination of drunken pogroms in Petrograd cannot be presented one-sidedly--as the result exclusively of the introduction of a state of siege in the city, the implementation of severe repression in relation to the initiators and participants in the pogroms, and the destruction of the alcoholic articles themselves. All this happened. But these measures were organically supplemented and consolidated by important mass-political and agitation work which included the printing of proclamations and appeals to the population in the newspapers, first of all in PRAVDA, and in the form of leaflets about the establishment of revolutionary order;<sup>19</sup> they also included the conduct of reports and meetings, the adoption of resolutions of worker meetings and other measures to explain

the steps which had been undertaken, the molding of public opinion, and preventive influence on possible unstable city-dwellers.<sup>20</sup>

During the period of establishment of Soviet power the content of the party's antialcohol work was reduced basically to the suppression and prevention of outbreaks of drunkenness which, at that time, was connected directly or indirectly with the intrigues of counterrevolutionary forces and could objectively contribute to the restoration of former authority. But even being, it would seem, completely absorbed with the accomplishment of the tasks of the "present moment," the party did not forget the prospects of socialist construction even for a minute. The party program adopted by the 8th Congress of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)] tells of the necessity for the struggle "against social diseases," including alcoholism.<sup>21</sup>

V. I. Lenin, evaluating highly the heroic revolutionary exploit of the Russian proletariat and the working masses which he led and simultaneously having learned to consider their condition "without the shadow of false idealization,"<sup>22</sup> noted: "The worker, having become the advanced leader of the poor, did not become holy. He led the people forward, but he also became infected with the diseases of petty bourgeois disintegration...."

"Having begun the communist revolution, the working class cannot throw off the weaknesses and vices inherited from the society of landowners and capitalists...."<sup>23</sup> From this followed the task of overcoming old habits which had been propagated among the masses and the education, reeducation, and self-education of millions --in other words, the realization of the pedagogical function of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We recall its description as given by V. I. Lenin: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a stubborn struggle, bloody and bloodless, forced and peaceful, military and economic, pedagogical and administrative, and against the forces and traditions of the old society."<sup>24</sup>

At the same time, measures were also adopted for the elimination or limitation of the effect of the material conditions which contributed to the preservation and reproduction of the habit for the use of alcohol in a portion of the population. The main condition which maintained it in those years was the illegal production and sale of substitute alcoholic articles (home-brewing and tavern-keeping).<sup>25</sup> Therefore, measures against home brewers were sharply stiffened from the very first days of Soviet power. Instructive in this regard is Lenin's work in the spring of 1918 on the draft of the Decree on Food Dictatorship. One of its provisions states: "To declare all owners of grain who have surpluses and do not carry them to the grain collecting stations as well as all those who squander grain supplies on home brew enemies of the people, to turn them over to the Revolutionary Court and subject them henceforth to imprisonment for at least 10 years, confiscation of all property, and expulsion from society, and, in addition, home brewers to forced social work."<sup>26</sup>

The decree which was approved on 9 May by the VTsIK [All-Union Central Executive Committee] granted the people's food commissar emergency powers in the struggle against the village bourgeoisie who hid grain reserves and speculated in them, declared home brewers enemies of the people, and envisioned for them imprisonment for at least 10 years, confiscation of property, and forced labor.<sup>27</sup> At times local legal legislation led to extremes, establishing stricter penalties.



According to a report in the newspaper SEVERNAYA KOMMUNA [Northern Commune] the Nizhegorod provincial extraordinary commission for combating counterrevolution and sabotage warned that those caught selling and making alcoholic drinks would be severely punished--right up to being shot.<sup>28</sup>

The measures against the home brewers exerted a wholesome influence on the "drinking situation" in the country, too, all the more since the administrative-legal effect on representatives of the harmful business was also supplemented by agitation and propaganda measures. Some sources show that, on the one hand, the rural population also responded to the calls of the agitators and rural committees to oppose illegal distilling and, on the other--the makers of home brew themselves at times, realizing the ruinous nature of their occupation, voluntarily surrendered the home brew equipment which was immediately destroyed.<sup>29</sup>

Be that as it may, in the country as a whole, as was stated in the editorial of a special collection published by the Glavpolitprosvet [Main Political-Educational Committee of the People's Commissariat for Education of the RSFSR], "in the period of war communism...the development of alcoholism was stopped. Secret distilling in the village was almost stopped, and if there was substitute production of alcoholic liquor (home brew), it was primarily within the limits of individual consumption."<sup>30</sup> In confirming the latter the famous Soviet investigator of problems of social hygiene and the history of medicine, I. D. Strashun, also states more accurately that "home brew" and bootlegging received especially broad development in those places where 'green' armies of deserters were active, in areas of kulak uprisings and hot spots of banditry."<sup>31</sup>

The tremendous significance of the factor of sobriety in the struggle against the enemies of October is noted in a number of sources. It is written how the "revolutionary people fought soberly for the defense of their achievements. The danger of the moment required the total straining of strength and clarity of thought" and that "in the period of the Civil War and war communism...the consumption of alcohol in Russia was reduced almost to zero" and so forth.<sup>32</sup>

What has been stated shows that drunkenness existed in the country as an element of the way of life of several groups of the population and as an episodic phenomenon. However, under housing and communal conditions of that time as well as in connection with the presence of unemployment and because of the consumption of home brew which basically had a deadening effect on the consciousness, drunkenness had a public-scandal ("carousing") nature. This also explains the information which reached us concerning the stern measures of the party organs against drunkenness in the ranks of the proletarian vanguard and against instances of the degeneration of individual communists which accompanied a weakness for alcohol. A kind of Jacobian intolerance toward the accursed heritage existed in the party and among the leading workers who realized the incompatibility of drunkenness with a revolutionary world outlook.

And really, the situation did not permit any laxity, disorganization, or weakening. Lenin, with the straightforwardness and simplicity inherent in him, urged in April 1918: "...We will become organized and brace ourselves or some tiny rabble numbering a million will knock us off."<sup>33</sup> Vladimir Ilich stressed that "revolutionary resolve and the firmness and inflexibility of the proletariat" became the factor of the military victories of the young Soviet country over the intervention and the White Guard movement.<sup>34</sup> Lenin connected the success in the



accomplishment of the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the ability of the party to combine conviction and compulsion and with the ability to place a "base of conviction" under compulsion.<sup>35</sup>

One of the graphic examples of compulsion to iron discipline became the employment of execution in the Red Army--including for drunkenness. "Either revolution or counterrevolution," this is how the question was posed in the Appeal of the Military-Revolutionary Committee of the Donbas of 27 February 1918. "Drunkenness and hooliganism--as counterrevolutionary actions--should be stopped by all measures right up to execution."<sup>36</sup> Such mercilessness toward a moral flaw, in essence equating it to military treason, may seem to be extreme to someone with the remoteness of years--but only in the case where it is forgotten (but really, can it be forgotten?) that the human, ideological, and moral factor was the only one where Soviet Russia could count on and properly counted on its superiority over its powerful capitalist enemies. P. A. Golub notes correctly: "The special role of the moral factor is that other factors of the defensive capability are manifested through it."<sup>37</sup>

A. N. Yemelyanov, the son of the old Petersburg party member who, together with his father, took part in supporting Ilich's last underground activity and who was an artilleryman during the years of the Civil War, recalled that the Red Army men accepted the severity of this punishment with understanding and approval. Appearing before the activists of antialcohol work of the Petrogradskiy rayon of Lenin-grad in July 1977, he recalled the following incident which took place on the Eastern Front. A commissar who was a bit tight was tried by a revolutionary tribunal and sentenced to be shot. The condemned man appealed the tribunal's decision but this did not help him. "The Red Army was a sober army," A. N. Yemelyanov stated. "The veterans of the Civil War know this perfectly. But the White Army drank.... It happened that our men in essence took White subunits which were slightly tight with their bare hands."<sup>38</sup>

The broad road to the tavern keepers and bar owners was again opened on the territories which found themselves in the hands of the "Whites."<sup>39</sup>

As regards the tradition of sobriety in the Soviet Armed Forces which was formed during the Civil War, it was strictly maintained in peacetime. Years later many authors wrote of the complete or almost complete absence of alcohol in the lives of the Red Army men and Red Navy men.<sup>40</sup>

Communists were held strictly accountable for drunkenness during the years of the Civil War in the rear area party organizations, too: Those caught drunk were frequently, as they say, sentenced to the highest political punishment. For example, the Arzamas uezd committee of the RKP(b), in a directive letter addressed to the cells in the spring of 1919, pointed out that those who appeared in a drunken state would be excluded from the party regardless of services.<sup>41</sup>

The nonparty mass related extremely sensitively--in considerable measure under the influence of the communists' demands toward themselves--to the moral make-up of the party member. And this was explained not only by the fact that many political "wisdoms" were difficult for illiterate or poorly literate people, but also by the fact that class feeling suggested to them that through the moral "crystal" one can

also view the professional and political qualities of a person and understand if he is "one of us" or "one of them." Ye. Ya. Drabkina describes one of the meetings for acceptance into the RKP(b) as follows: "The people were worried...by the question: does the one who is joining the ranks of the party meet the lofty moral ideal of the communists?

"And do you quit drinking?" they shouted from the hall.

"And how do you get along with your wife?" a female voice asked.

"Those joining were also judged from this point of view. This one should be accepted.... And this one is not suitable: a drunkard, uses obscenities, boxed the ears of his apprentice. One like this only sullies the party."<sup>2</sup>

The system of antialcohol educational, political-legal, and economic means which existed in the period of the Civil War took the form of a kind of "dictatorship of sobriety." The propagandizing of abstention from alcohol and the strict prohibition of its consumption by the political vanguard were accomplished by institution in the country of a state prohibitory wine monopoly, the presence of which follows from two legislative acts: the decree of the SNK RSFSR [Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR] of 19 December 1919 which was signed by Lenin<sup>3</sup> which prohibited the production of alcoholic articles on the entire territory of the republic, and the statute of the GOERLO [State Commission for the Electrification of Russia] Plan which proclaimed the retention of the prohibition of alcohol consumption.<sup>4</sup> These two state acts in the aggregate also signified the separation of alcohol from the state or the prohibitory wine monopoly.

In explaining its political essence, V. I. Lenin stressed in May 1921 at the 10th Party Conference: "...In contrast with the capitalist countries which give a start to such things as vodka and other narcotics, we do not permit it because however advantageous they may be for trade, they lead us backward toward capitalism and not forward to communism...."<sup>5</sup>

The changeover to the NEP [New Economic Policy] and permission of the sale of weak (grape, fruit and berry, and raisin) wines in August 1921<sup>6</sup> created new conditions for antialcohol work and posed new tasks for it. However, this in no case signified Lenin's or the party's rejection of the statutes formulated at the 10th Party Conference and in the two documents mentioned above.

The expenditure of grain on the manufacture of home brew for commercial purposes was intensified under conditions of the New Economic Policy and the formation of grain surpluses among the prosperous part of the peasantry (with the existence of the then "scissor" prices for village and city commodities and the unprofitableness of grain trade "in kind"). "The reviving village bourgeoisie are being transformed by the inexorable logic of economics into the unit of peasant and city poverty,"<sup>7</sup> it was stated in the agitation collection of Glavpolitprosvet.

Press materials testify more broadly than formerly to the spreading of home brewing in 1921-1923. At the same time, the conditions of the NEP and mass unemployment engendered agents for the sale of home brew and a contingent of consumers.<sup>8</sup>

The struggle against the producers of home brew was one of the manifestations of the class struggle and often assumed severe forms. "When an intensified struggle was waged against the home brewers," it was reported from the Altay guberniya, "our enemies, that is, the home brewers also began a counterstruggle against our comrades...." And cited further were examples of the death of militiamen and activists, including party members, in clashes with the home brewers. Repressive and legal pursuit of the home brewers was supplemented by agitation and explanatory work among the population, a large role in which was played by the press.<sup>49</sup>

The intensified pressure of the petty bourgeois element became a reflection of the class struggle in the ideological and moral-domestic spheres in those years. For example, the report of the section for accounting for local experience of the organizational department of the Central Committee which pertains to 1923 presents reports of the Rybinsk control commission and one of the uezd committees of the Urals concerning instances of the organization of banquets and ceremonies with servants and even of attempts which took place to consider such measures as a means... to bring the party closer to the nonparty people.<sup>50</sup>

Instructive material on the party's struggle against the influence, on some of the communists, of petty bourgeois corruption which was "heated up" in the majority of cases by the accustoming of such unstable communists to the use of alcohol is contained in the collection of the TsKK RKP(b) mentioned above, "O borbe s naslediyem proshlogo" [On the Struggle Against the Heritage of the Past]. Analysing the materials (for 1924) of 10 factory-plant, 10 institutional, and 10 village cells the authors, including Ye. M. Yaroslavskiy, drew the conclusions on the one hand that the worker cells are decreasing by three percent per year due to drunkenness, and village cells--by five percent while, on the other hand, officials, even those who emerged from among the workers but have already lost their tie with proletarian collectives, are attracted to drunkenness twice as often as bench workers. The latter is explained by the fact that among the former workers who are occupied with administrative duties "drunkenness is encountered in a malicious form which compromises the party more often than among the bench workers," and really they were punished more severely: not only for public drunkenness, but also for private individual drinking bouts. Noting the great significance of the sobriety factor for the party's authority, the authors report that "not one case of drunkenness of communists remains unnoticed by the nonparty mass," that judging from characteristics in the eyes of the peasants the communist should be sober first of all," and that sometimes the drunkenness of communists leads to the withdrawal of nonparty people from party organizations.<sup>51</sup>

In generalizing the political significance of instances of the "drunken" degradation of party members S. I. Gusev wrote in the foreword to a pamphlet: "A communist drinks hard--the Menshevik rejoices. This is what conscientious workers who are able to grasp the political aspect of the matter say."<sup>52</sup>

In freeing itself from people inclined toward drunkenness, the party was guided by the instructions of Lenin who considered that "we should cleanse the party of elements which separate themselves from the mass (not to mention, of course, of elements which disgrace the party in the eyes of the mass)"<sup>53</sup> and that such a decrease in the number of party members is a tremendous increase in its strength and weight."<sup>54</sup>



Using the example of the struggle against drunkenness in the period under review--especially 1917 to the beginning of 1921--one can show the direction for the eradication of socially dangerous alcohol addiction which later began to be designated in literature as the "policy of the press" (the two-way "flattening" of drunkenness).

Under various specific-historical conditions the "policy of the press" had its modifications and a greater or lesser degree of completeness. It was realized in its own way on the eve of the 1st Five-Year Plan when the reduction in the number of drinking establishments and the adoption, by the 16th Party Conference and the 5th All-Union Congress of Soviets, of a program to close down the alcohol industry, as a result of which, for example, a reduction in the per capita consumption of alcohol in the cities by 70 percent was envisaged, corresponded to the activity of the voluntary societies for combating alcoholism (OBSA) and the All-Union Council of Antialcohol Societies (VSPO). The program now planned for the elimination of a social disease--drunkenness--from our life also includes not only the development of a mass "attack" against drinking tradition, but also a reduction in the production and sale of alcoholic drinks with the very rapid curtailment of production of one of the types of alcoholic articles.<sup>56</sup>

Not having the possibility and sufficient material to examine with the necessary completeness and in detail (all the more, in one article) the antialcohol work of the party, state, and the public at all stages of the development of our society, we are forced to limit ourselves to the showing of examples and the analysis of those elements of experience which, on the one hand, characterize the continuity in this work and on the other (more correctly, thereby)--can help contemporary practice in the eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism.

It is first necessary to note the vanguard role of the working class in the development and strengthening of the mass antialcohol movement which was begun in 1928. Thus, PRADVA, reporting in May 1929 that the majority of the delegates to the plenum of the All-Union Council of Antialcohol Societies are bench workers, described the path of the sober movement for several months in the following manner: "From the small initiative of a group of physician-drug specialists to a quarter of a million-man all-union proletarian organization...."<sup>57</sup> In describing the social and class basis of the movement, the journal REVOLYUTSIYA I KULTURA [Revolution and Culture] noted that it is an amateur, "purely proletarian movement" which "captured the advanced strata of the working class" and which experienced "healthy alarm...for the fate of the five-year plan."<sup>58</sup> In this regard, in Moscow, for example, on 1 March 1929 communists comprised 22 percent of the members of the society for combating alcoholism<sup>59</sup>, which was much greater than their fraction among the capital's adult population.

It is instructive that many interesting undertakings and forms of antialcohol work which can be employed even now were not only directed by party leaders (representatives of the Central Committee and the TsKK VKP(b) as well as of the party's central press organ joined the All-Union Council of Antialcohol Societies) but were also directly headed by them. For example, at the very beginning of the 1928/29 fiscal year a competition of the Kaluga and Ryazan guberniyas was organized on the initiative of the Kaluga people and subsequently was taken up by other guberniyas, enterprises, and even republics for the eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism. In this regard, the Kaluga competition staff was headed by the secretary of the



guberniya party committee. Various types and forms of antialcohol competition were tested. Its specific goals as well as criteria were also different. They competed for a reduction in loafing due to drunkenness and for the creation of a large number of OBSA cells. Fathers and children made agreements with one another: the former--not to drink and to work better, the latter--to study better. Worker and peasant collectives (or settlements) came to an agreement concerning a "mutual guarantee" to completely eliminate binges, loafing, and slipshodness. "Contests" for the best tee-totalling collective with the awarding of bonuses were organized between individual shops and enterprises.<sup>60</sup>

On the eve of the 1st Five-Year Plan a movement arose for a continuous work week which proceeded under the slogan "A continuous week--a revolution in production and in way of life!" It is appropriate to stress that the idea for this mass initiative was born in the antialcohol societies<sup>61</sup> which saw in the continuous week not only a method to improve the use of equipment, but also the opportunity to limit drunkenness on days off.

The results of the abstention movement of the end of the 1920's can be judged from the dynamics in the consumption of alcoholic articles.

In 1929 54 percent less vodka, 43 percent less beer, and 31 percent less wine were bought in Moscow in comparison with the preceding year. Simultaneously, expenditures for cultural needs increased by more than 20 percent in the budget of the Moscow worker. A special propaganda effect was provided by the antialcohol week which was conducted in Moscow in September 1929, participating in which were theaters (the shows were attended by 65,000 Muscovites) and about half of all Moscow clubs, museums, and sports collectives; book and art exhibits were organized, several hundred meetings, lectures, soirees, publications of oral newspapers, and bicycle races along the streets of the capital took place, and a special one-day newspaper, numerous articles, several pamphlets, 100,000 leaflets, and 75,000 slogans were printed. In the course of the week about 100 new primary organizations of the society for combating alcoholism arose. Joining the society were the Moscow Soviet, industrial cooperatives, Sovkino [All-Russian Photocinematographic Joint Stock Society], and several administrative departments, trade unions, and enterprises. The week's success was furthered by the fact that on its eve the MK [Moscow oblast committee] of the VKP(b) sent the corresponding directive letter to the local party organizations.<sup>62</sup>

In Leningrad in 1929 the per capita consumption of vodka was reduced by almost 25 percent; simultaneously the number of deaths from so-called "liquor poisoning" was cut in half in comparison with 1928, and for the first time in five years the curve of the number of clients of the sobering stations dipped.<sup>63</sup>

Important antialcohol work was conducted by the APPO [Department of Agitation, Propaganda, and the Press] of the Belorussian Communist Party's Central Committee. In the republic, as one of its delegates related in the course of the work of the 5th All-Union Congress of Soviets (May 1929), all barrooms were closed in worker areas, the productivity of labor increased significantly, loafing decreased, and street drunkenness disappeared.<sup>64</sup>

The propaganda department of the VKP(b) Central Committee devoted constant attention to the development of the antialcohol movement in the country. Thus, its letter which was published in the spring of 1929 contained a criticism of the organs of cooperation and trade unions for poor participation in the activity of the OBSA as well as of the Soviets for "red tape and an inattentive attitude toward the workers' decrees on the closing of wine stores and barrooms and on the opening of tea shops and other cultural and domestic institutions in the premises being freed." At the same time, the letter noted the naivety of the point of view that allegedly with prohibitory-restrictive measures of this type one can fail to be concerned about mass-indoctrinational antialcohol work.<sup>65</sup>

The experience of the end of the 1920's showed that the struggle against drunkenness conducted in accordance with the "policy of the press" scheme provides the greatest effect since with the purposeful work of party and public organizations the "backward movement" which arises with the conduct of "naked prohibition" is absent. Several local experiments of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's also show this.

Instructive, for example, is the activity in 1978-1892 of the city headquarters for control of the prevention of drunkenness which was created with the Kirov City Committee of the CPSU and which coordinated all directions, forms, and means of antialcohol work. In the indicated years the per capita consumption of alcohol dropped by almost 13 percent in the city. "Loafing" losses of work time and "drunk" crime decreased.<sup>66</sup>

In the city of Azov the city headquarters for combating drunkenness which was created in 1979 was headed by the first secretary of the CPSU GK [city committee]. The number of stores trading in liquor was also sharply reduced here. At the same time mass-indoctrinational work was intensified. Prevention councils were organized at all enterprises. The number of lectures on antialcohol problems doubled in a year. Many other ideological, organizational, public health, and other measures were conducted. All this in the aggregate reduced the consumption of alcohol in the city by 14 percent and provided a noticeable gain for production and public order.<sup>67</sup>

For many years the per capita consumption of alcohol in Tomsk Oblast has been kept at a level below the "mean Siberian" level. The struggle against drunkenness is at the center of attention of the party obkom; antialcohol propaganda is being conducted in an interesting manner. Thanks to the attitude toward the consumption of alcohol which has developed, this year two local plants stopped the bottling of wine and are being converted to the production of nonalcoholic drinks.<sup>68</sup>

Attention is deserved by the initiative of several thousand participants in the tee-totalling movement of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Akademgorodok which is headed by communists. Imbued with an understanding of the lofty ideological-moral significance of the Soviet people's beloved holiday-- V. I. Lenin Memorial Day-- and following the example of their predecessors of the end of the 1920's<sup>69</sup>, the voluntary temperance society of Akademgorodok stepped forth with an initiative--to transform the Lenin Saturday of free labor not only into a day of communist attitude toward labor, but also into a day of abstinence from alcohol. This was discussed at meetings on the occasion of the Saturday of free labor (in a number of cases the secretaries of enterprise party committees

spoke) and in special poster appeals. On the instruction of the Soviet raykom of the CPSU and the rayispolkom of Novosibirsk, during the Saturday of free work not one store in this rayon sold alcoholic articles.<sup>70</sup> The press also reported on the instructive experience of the struggle against drunkenness in Vitebsk, Ulyanovsk, and a number of other cities. It is important to note that in all the cases indicated above of a reduction in the sale of alcoholic articles party and soviet organs were able to achieve the appropriate measures from the trade organizations, as a result of which the consumers received valuable products of mass demand instead of alcohol and, simultaneously, cash collections were accomplished. The experience which was obtained deserves attention all the more since, in realistically implementing the "policy of the press," we are to support everywhere the growth of the mass antialcohol movement by an adequate reduction in the output and sale of alcoholic articles as required by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. Thus, during the first weeks of the effect of the CPSU Central Committee decree the sale of alcoholic articles in the country, according to data of the USSR Ministry of Trade, was reduced by almost a third, and in Moscow, according to data of the city procurator--by half.<sup>71</sup>

A typical feature of the antialcohol work being conducted is the holding of communists strictly responsible (in particular, communist-leaders) for a weakness for the wine glass or for a lack of initiative in the struggle against drunkenness.<sup>72</sup> Such practice corresponds to the requirement of the decree of the party Central Committee, "On measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism," which requires the party organizations to "increase strictness in making party members accountable and, first of all leader personnel who abuse alcohol, do not halt instances of drunkenness, and avoid direct participation in the struggle against this evil."<sup>73</sup>

At the same time the decree poses the question of increasing demands "against communists for the strict observance of measures planned for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism." Meanwhile, among these measures is the indoctrination of the people in a spirit of temperance, the development of traditions and ceremonies from which the consumption of alcohol has been cleaned, and the creation of an all-union voluntary society for the struggle for temperance.<sup>74</sup> Such a formulation of the task for eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism makes the question of personal sobriety very urgent for communists since without their support, direct participation, and personal example the national movement for sobriety is unaccomplishable. Instructive in this connection is the great attention which is devoted to the struggle for overcoming drunkenness in the course of the election campaign now being conducted.

At the October (1924) plenum of the TsKK VKP(b) which discussed the question of party ethics B. P. Pozern, in evaluating the trend of the materials prepared for the plenum in which it was proposed that "an atmosphere of strict condemnation be created in the party for intoxicated communists,"<sup>75</sup> presented this trend as follows: "...One who does something against which the party is struggling is not a communist...."<sup>76</sup> The TsKK did not consider it possible and expedient under the conditions of that time to demand total abstention from alcohol from each communist and to recommend the immediate exclusion from the party of those who do not quit drinking. At the same time, in the speech of the chairman of the Kharkov city control commission the opinion was expressed concerning the necessity firmly to conduct the line to seeing that the youth "are not sick...with the disease" of a predilection for alcohol.<sup>77</sup>



However, time marches on, and reference to a disease which was inherited from the capitalist past which was intelligible in 1924 can no longer appear convincing, and the close tie of participation in the realization of the program for the elimination of the drinking evil from our life with questions of intra-party life causes no doubts. This is why it seems to us that today, at the threshold of the communists' discussion of changes in the CPSU Regulation, it is appropriate to recall the proposal expressed by Academician S. G. Strumilin and others<sup>78</sup>--to recognize a predilection for alcohol as incompatible with remaining in the party ranks.

The Communist Party has always been and continues to be the creator of new, progressive forms of life and new methods for the solution of social and economic tasks as well as of the corresponding decisions in the field of development of our society's political system. In this regard, the standards of intraparty life are improved in agreement with political requirements. Thus, the party also brings the norms of an attitude toward the consumption of alcohol into conformance with the accomplishment of a social task of great political importance, which the overcoming of drunkenness and alcoholism is, all the more since this problem has become aggravated in recent years.<sup>79</sup> Its acuteness is also aggravated by the fact that we now have no other method for accelerating social development except intensification of the economy; meanwhile, its intensification is impossible with the retention of the alcoholization of live labor. In return, the complete "sobering of the labor processes," according to the estimate of Academician S. G. Strumilin and Professor M. Ya. Sonin, promises at least a 10-percent growth in the productivity of labor<sup>80</sup> which, as is known, even now ensures about 95 percent of the total increase in the gross national product and continues to approach 100 percent. And what can be said about the possible effect of sobering for other spheres of our life? It is not by chance that the decree of the CPSU Central Committee directly links the overcoming of such an ugly phenomenon as drunkenness with the realization of the creative strengths of our socialist system and the advantages of the Soviet way of life.<sup>81</sup> At the same time these creative strengths and these advantages themselves emerge as factors which guarantee the success of the national struggle against alcoholism.

About 60 years ago the People's Commissar for Public Health, N. A. Semashko, wrote that we will defeat such an enemy of our construction as drunkenness by "mass action and consciousness."<sup>82</sup> Today there are greater grounds to be convinced of success in this struggle--in the ideological-political and social unity of the Soviet people. Just as decades ago, the strongest stimuli for the workers' struggle are derived in the communist ideal, which also provides the basic possibility and urgent necessity to turn to the instructive experience of our predecessors in any of the spheres of revolutionary-educational activity. And although significant and even radical changes in the specific historic situation as a rule require substantial corrections for conditions and at times even exclude completely the possibility of some direct adoption, nevertheless today's activists in the struggle for sobriety will not get by without the passion, purposefulness, persistence, and heroism which the commissars of the Committee on Combating Pogroms and the Red Guards used to oppose the intoxicated element, not even to mention, for example, the practical value of methods to connect mass antialcohol work with the socialist competition of the labor collectives and the expediency of using aggressive methods of temperance propaganda which were employed at the end of the 1920's.



This experience, notable for its findings of effective forms of antialcoholic work as for its pioneering efforts, agrees harmoniously in its basic features with those lines which follow from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee.

What are these lines? They are, first of all, an evaluation of the social essence and nature of drunkenness as a vestigial phenomenon which is alien to our society. Second, they are a description of its condition as a problem condition. Third, they are the formulation of the struggle's final goal--the overcoming and eradication of drunkenness and the elimination of this evil from our lives. Fourth, they are the concrete definition of the object against which we should fight in an intensified manner with all means of ideological and propaganda influence: not only the abuse, but also the so-called "cultured," moderate consumption of alcohol are named as such an object. They are, finally, the positive ideal of the entire antialcohol movement--a sober way of life.

In demanding that a decisive rebuff be given to notions of drunkenness as an inevitable and unsurmountable evil, the party cautions against complacency. "Success will be achieved only in the case where we fall on this work with the entire community," notes the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev. "If we conduct it unremittingly, resolutely, making no compromises."<sup>83</sup>

The party's optimism, whatever it may undertake, is fed by faith in the creative strengths of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia and in the people's high morale and will. Such is the Leninist tradition of the CPSU. Explaining 65 years ago the struggle procedures with which the party achieved the resolution of the most difficult conditions which it faced, Vladimir Ilich said: "These struggle procedures are the raising of the consciousness of the masses and the open appeal to them."<sup>84</sup> In strengthening discipline and relying on propaganda and agitation "which educates and unites all workers and peasants," and "considering our past experience," Lenin continued, "we attained the maximum straining of the people's energy, and we won."<sup>85</sup>

Such is the general regularity of party activity which ensures the transformation of decisions into reality and word into deed. "...The unity of word and deed, initiative and responsibility, demandingness toward oneself and comrades"<sup>86</sup>--these requirements were named at the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee among the main slogans which should become the leit-motif of all preparations for the 27th Party Conference.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. See "In the CPSU Central Committee. On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism." PRADVA, 17 May 1985.
2. Ibid.
3. See VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 6, 1985, p 9.
4. In a number of materials of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, along with others questions are posed which also concern the struggle against such a social disease as drunkenness, and the leading role of the working class and its

political vanguard in the building of the culture of socialism, new forms of the socialist community and law and order, and in the formation of wise requirements and self-discipline is noted; the development of requirements for the communists to affirm the standards of the new morals and way of life and to wage a struggle against vestiges of the past, including the use of alcoholic drinks, in the documents of the CPSU which regulate intraparty life is dealt with. See, for example, No 8, 1973, pp 55-56; No 12, 1975, pp 3-19; No 4, 1980, pp 65-77; No 2, 1984, pp 46-63, and others.

5. See M. S. Gorbachev, "Nastoychivo dvigatsya vpered" [Move Ahead Persistently]. A speech at a meeting of the activists of the Leningrad party organization on 17 May 1985. Moscow, 1985, p 29; PRAVDA, 2 and 22 June 1985.
6. See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniye" [Works], Vol 4, p 97.
7. Ibid., Vol 2, pp 336-337.
8. Ibid., Vol 19, p 44.
- 9-10. See P. Lafargue, "Sochineniye," Vol II, Moscow-Leningrad, 1928, p 374 (emphasis ours--author).
11. "V. I. Lenin o kommunisticheskoy npravstvennosti" [V. I. Lenin on Communist Morality], 3d edition, supplemented, Moscow, 1985, p 264.
12. See V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete works] Vol 3, pp 285-288, 482, 496, and others.
13. Ibid., Vol 23, pp 25-27 and others.
14. See TREZVOST I KULTURA [Sobriety and Culture], No 5, 1928, p 3.
15. See, for example, V. D. Bonch-Bruyevich, "Na boyevykh postakh Fevral'skoy i Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsiy [At Battle Stations of the February and October Revolutions], 2d edition, Moscow, 1931, pp 180-185; "Oktyabrskoye vooruzhennoye vosstaniye v Petrograde. 1917" [The October Armed Uprising in Petrograd. 1917]. A collection of documents and materials. Leningrad, 1948, p 321; V. I. Nevskiy, "In October." In the book "Petrograd v dni Velikogo Oktyabrya. Vospominaniya uchastnikov revolyutsionnykh sobytiy v 1917 godu" [Petrograd in the Days of the Great October. Recollections of Participants in Revolutionary Events in Petrograd in 1917]. Leningrad, 1967, p 513; "Oktyabrskoye vooruzhennoye vosstaniye. Semnadtsatyy god v Petrograde" [The October Armed Uprising. 1917 in Petrograd]. In two volumes. Vol 2, Leningrad, 1967, pp 422-425; D. L. Golikov, "Krusheniye antisovetskogo podpolya v SSSR [The Downfall of the Anti-Soviet Underground in the USSR], Vol 1, 3d edition, corrected and supplemented, Moscow, 1980, pp 57-59 and others.
16. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 35, p 156.
17. Ibid., Vol 50, p 17.
18. DELEGATKA [Delegate], No 34, 1929, p 3.

19. See, for example, V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 35, pp 65-67.
20. See, for example, "Oktyabrskoye vooruzhennoye vosstaniye. Semnadsatyy god v Petrograde," Vol 2, pp 422-425 and others.
21. See "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh syezdov, konferentsiy, i plenumov TsK" [The USSR in the Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Plenums of the Central Committee], Vol 2, 9th edition, supplemented and corrected. Moscow, 1983, p 92.
22. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 44, p 348.
23. Ibid., Vol 36, p 364.
24. Ibid., Vol 41, p 27.
25. For example, according to data of the Main Administration for Unassessed Taxes and the Public Sale of Drinks, in 1916 there were only 19,791 discovered instances of secret distilling (see S. Petrov, "Tsarskiye nasledniki-samogonshchiki' i borba s nimi" [Tsarist Home Brewer Heirs the the Struggle Against Them], Moscow, 1919, p 7.
26. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 36, p 318.
27. See "Sobraniye yzakoneniy i rasporyazheniy rabochego i krestyanskogo pravitelstva" [Collection of Statutes and Orders of the Worker and Peasant Government], No 35, 1918, p 468.
28. See S. Petrov, Op. cit., p 25.
29. Ibid., pp 22-23; SOTSIALNAYA GIGIYENA [Social Hygiene], No 7, 1926, p 138.
30. "Na borbu s samogonkoy. Agitsbornik" [For the Struggle Against Home Brewing. An Agitation Collection], Moscow, 1923, p 3.
31. I. D. Strashun, "Combating Alcoholism." In the book by R. Vlassak, "Alkogolizm kak nauchnaya i bytovaya problema [Alcoholism as a Scientific and Domestic Problem], Moscow-Leningrad, 1928, pp 169-170.
32. See, for example, Ibid., p 169; L. Altshuller, "Alcoholism: Facts and Figures," VOPROSY NARKOLOGII [Problems of Narcology], No 1, 1926, p 96.
33. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 36, p 264.
34. Ibid., Vol 40, p 249.
35. Ibid., Vol 42, pp 139-140, 216-217.
36. See V. A. Antonov-Ovseyenko, "Zapiski o grazhdanskoy voyne" [Notes on the Civil War]. In three volumes, Vol 1, Moscow, 1924, p 296; see also: "O borbe s naslediyem proshlogo (pyanstvo i religioznyye predrassudki sredi chlenov partii)" [On the Struggle with the Heritage of the Past (Drunkenness and Religious Prejudices Among Party Members)], Moscow, 1925, p 3.

37. A. Golub, "The Party Leading the Defense of the Achievements of the Great October (1917-1920)," VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 11, 1982, p 92.
38. The quotation is from a copy of the report from the author's personal file.
39. See I. D. Strashun, op. cit., p 169.
40. See, for example, L. Altshuller, op. cit., p 97. A. S. Sholomovich, "Sorok gradus i rabochiye" [Forty Degrees and the Workers], Moscow, 1926, p 6.
41. See V. Ya. Dobrokhotoy, "The Leninist Style for the Education of Cadres," "Trudy Gorkovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni A. A. Zhdanov, T. XXII, Vyp. 4. Formirovaniye obshchestvennogo soznaniya i stroitelstvo kommunizma" [Proceedings of the Gorkiy Polytechnical Institute imeni A. A. Zhadonov. Vol 22, No 4. The Molding of Social Consciousness and the Building of Communism], Gorkiy, 1966, p 75.
42. Ye. Drabkina, "Chernyye sukhari" [Black Crumbs], Moscow, 1977, p 329.
43. See "Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Biograficheskaya khronika" [Vladimir Ilich Lenin. A Biographic Chronicle], Vol 8, Moscow, 1977, p 130; "Izvestiya VTsIK [Bulletin of the All-Union Central Executive Committee], 1 and 3 January 1920.
44. See "Plan elektrifikatsii RSFSR. Doklad VIII syezdu Sovetov Gosudarstvennoy komissii po elektrifikatsii Rossii [Plan for the Electrification of the USSR. Report to the 8th Congress of Soviets by the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia], 2d edition, Moscow, 1955, p 174.
45. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 43, p 326.
46. IZVESTIYA VTsIK [Bulletin of All-Union Central Executive Committee], 12 August 1921.
47. "Na borbu s samogonkoy. Agitshornik," p 4.
48. See, for example, "VLAST SOVETOV" [Power of the Soviets]. Monthly journal of the NKVD RSFSR, Nos 1-2, 1923, p 83; No 5, p 56, and others; I. D. Strashun, op. cit., pp 170-172.
49. VLAST SOVETOV, 1923, Nos 1-2, pp 83-84; No 3, p 93; No 5, pp 56-58.
50. TsPA IML [Central Party Archives, Institute of Marxism-Leninism], fund 17, inventory 60, file 417, sheets 113, 114.
51. "O borbe s naslediyem proshlogo...", pp 6, 15, 19, 26-27, 32, 33.
52. Ibid., p 7. Also pertaining to this time is the attempt undertaken by the TsKK on the initiative of N. K. Krupskaya to work out a kind of code of party ethics which also conceived the formulation of demands on communists relative to their consumption or nonconsumption of alcohol. (For the circumstances, history, and results of this attempt see, for example: A. G. Kharchev and B. D. Yakovlev, "Ocherki istorii marksistsko-leninskoy etiki v SSSR [Sketches of the History of Marxist-Leninist Ethics in the USSR," Leningrad, 1972, pp 97-100; VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 2, 1984, p 61.



53. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 44, p 122.
54. Ibid., Vol 39, p 27.
55. See, for example, "Borba s alkogolizmom v SSSR. Pervyy plenium Vsesoyuznogo soveta protivalkogolnykh obshchestv v SSSR, 30 maya-1 iyunya 1929" [The Struggle Against Alcoholism in the USSR. First Plenum of the All-Union Council of Antialcohol Societies in the USSR, 30 May-1 June 1929], Moscow-Leningrad, 1929, pp 34-35; TREZVOST I KULTURA, No 17, 1929, pp 3-7, 15-18, and others.
56. See PRAVDA, 17 May 1985.
57. PRAVDA, 31 May 1929.
58. See REVOLYUTSIYA I KULTURA (Revolution and Culture), Nos 23-24. 1929, p 68
59. See Yu. Larin, "Alkogolizm promyshlennykh rabochikh i borba s nim" [Alcoholism of Industrial Workers and the Struggle Against It], Moscow, 1929, p 31.
60. See TREZVOST I KULTURA, No 6, 1928, p 1; No 2, 1929, pp 4-5; No 3, p 10; No 11, p 15; Nos 13-14, p 24; No 7, p 19, and others. "Borba s alkogolizmom v SSSR," pp 51, 63, and others.
61. See Borba s alkogolizmom v SSSR, p 26; TREZVOST I KULTURA, No 11, 1929, p 4.
62. See TREZVOST I KULTURA, No 17, 1930, p 17; KULTURA I BYT [Culture and Living], No 1, 1930, p 16; No 6, p 18.
63. See TREZVOST I KULTURA, No 16, cover, 1929; Nos 20-21, pp 16-17.
64. See TREZVOST I KULTURA, No 11, 1929, p 10.
65. See PRAVDA, 20 February 1929. The party devoted constant attention to this aspect of antialcohol work--especially in the middle of the 1950's. The letter of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], "On strengthening labor discipline at the enterprises and construction sites and transportation and in the MTS [machine tractor station], sovkhozes, and institutions" (1956) criticized the party and public organizations in connection with instances of intoxication at production (see "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", Vol 7, 8th edition, Moscow, 1971, p 195). The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee which examined various aspects of mass political work of a number of party organizations in the 1950's-1970's contained instructions on the necessity to intensify the struggle with such a vestige of the past as drunkenness (see, for example: "KPSS v resolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", 8th edition, Vol 7, p 513; Vol 9, Moscow 1972, p 161; Vol 11, 8th edition, Moscow, 1978, p 38).

The indicated aspect of the activity of party and mass workers' organizations and state institutions received a specific detailing in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On measures to intensify the struggle against

drunkenness and alcoholism" (1972) and in the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On further improvement in the activity of voluntary people's detachments in protecting public order" (1974) and "On measures for a further improvement of the people's public health" (1978) (see KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh....," Vol 11, pp 89-90, 400-401; Vol 12, 8th edition, Moscow, 1978, p 550). Great significance was had by the instruction contained in the decree, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work" (1979), concerning the necessity for a systematic, purposeful, and continuous struggle with all means of propaganda and indoctrination against individual "abnormal vestiges of the past which are hostile to socialism," which also included drunkenness (see "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh....," Vol 13, 8th edition, Moscow, 1981, p 355).

Of basic importance was the instruction of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On improving work on protecting law and order and intensifying the struggle against those who break the law" (1979)--to check the course of accomplishment of decisions adopted earlier on questions of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and to discuss the results in party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations (see "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh....," Vol 13, p 465).

66. See "Profilaktika pyanstva i alkogolizma" [Prevention of Drunkenness and Alcoholism], Moscow, 1983, pp 67-68.
67. See RABOTNITSA [Woman Worker], No 8, 1980, pp 22-23.
68. See SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 8 June 1985.
69. In Moscow, the sale of vodka was stopped on the occasion of 7 November and 1 May, which improved the situation for these holidays and reduced sharply the number of all-possible violations of public order, not to mention a considerable decrease in loafing on subsequent days (See Yu. Larin, "Alkogolizm i sotsializm" [Alcoholism and Socialism], Moscow, 1929, p 94).
70. From information from the deputy chairman of the management board of the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] society's oblast organization, N. G. Zagoruyko.--The author's personal file.
71. See PRAVDA, 22 September 1977; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 6 April 1985; PRAVDA, 31 May and 18 July 1985; MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, 16 July 1985.
72. See PRAVDA, 26 August 1979; 31 March 1985, and others; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 12 April 1985; MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, 25 May 1985; RABOTNITSA, No 8, 1980, p 22, and others.
73. PRAVDA, 17 May 1985.
74. Ibid.
75. "K Plenumu Tsentralnoy Kontrolnoy Komissii RKP(b-ov) (materialy) [On the Plenum of the Central Control Commission of the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) (materials)], Moscow, October 1924, p 55.

76. "Vtoroy Plenum Tsentralnoy Kontrolnoy Komissii RKP(b) sozyva XIII-go syezda partii" [Second Plenum of the Central Control Commission of the RKP(b), 13th Party Congress Convocation], Stenographic record, 3-5 October 1924, Moscow, 1924, p 195.
77. Ibid., p 188.
78. See EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA, No 4, 1974, pp 43-44; A. A. Portnov and I. N. Pyatnitskaya, "Klinika alkogolizma" [Alcoholism Clinic], Leningrad, 1971, p 375 and others.
79. See PRAVDA, 17 May 1985.
80. See EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA, No 4, 1974, p 38.
81. See PRAVDA, 17 May 1985.
82. N. A. Semashko, "Na borbu s pyanstvom" [On the Struggle Against Drunkenness], 2d edition, corrected and supplemented, Moscow-Leningrad, 1927, p 24.
83. M. S. Gorbachev, "Nastoychivo dvigatsya vpered," p 29.
84. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 40, p 119.
85. Ibid., pp 120-121.
86. See "Materialy Plenuma Tsentralnogo Komiteta KPSS, 23 aprelya 1985" [Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 23 April 1985, Moscow, 1985, p 18.

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## CULTURE

### HISTORICAL NOVEL URGES PRESERVATION OF RUSSIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, 18 Sep 85 p 4

[Review by Yelena Streltsova titled "Not Merely History" of "Slovo"  
[The Tale] by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] Sergey Alekseyev, who has just published his first novel, is 33 years old. He is a native of Siberia and the author of a number of collections of novellas and stories. At first glance, "The Tale" (Nash Sovremennik, Nos. 2-4, 1985) is an openly audacious attempt to write a multiplot, multilevel historical novel on the theme that the word is one of the most precious, most fragile bridges between the past and the future of a people. Ancient books are our national heritage; if we do not take care of, search for, and cherish this heritage, we will not feel proud of it and, even in an unpolluted atmosphere, we will choke to death from lack of remembrance, lack of roots, lack of culture and lack of thoughts. However, "The Tale" by S. Alekseyev is not a historical novel. It is a work about the present.

On one hand, this novel is too literary; on the other hand, it is vulgar in its adherence to naturalistic truth. In this work, which has a large number of characters, from Prince Vladimir Svyatoslavich and the elder Divey to 13 year-old Karl Zommer, a member of the Hitler Youth, from Old Believers to modern collectors and curators of ancient artifacts, there is only one hero: Nikita Gudoshnikov, Nikita the Passionate. He is a hero with integrity, one who has a plan of action and who acts.

Thematically the novel is divided into three narrative lines: "Nikita The Passionate," "Eves and Canons," and "Confession in a Monastery, 1961." These are not chapters, but headings used as signals to "switch on" the appropriate temporal context. They prepare or return the reader to a particular set of plot elements, which provide a framework for the main plot--the life of Nikita Gudoshnikov, a former regimental commissar and hero of the Civil War.

"Eves and Canons" deals with the watershed of an entire historical period, a movement in Russian history, purposely chosen by the author at a tragic and irretrievable turning point. The year is 1237, the time of the destruction of Ryazan by Batyy. The inhabitants of Ryazan are perishing, "everyone lay dead together..." However, two things are saved from slavery and the khan's fire: children and books, ancient manuscripts. We do not know what awaits either one or the other. We know only one thing: the last instruction given to a young



child by his father, the prince: "Remember!" This instruction forever binds together the past and the present of Russia, making her very soul immortal. Now the year is 1945, the end of the war. The fanatic adolescent Karl Zommer, who has forgotten everything except for Hitler's order to shoot the Russians, blows up the old castle with its irreplaceable collection and destroys himself and the people trying to save these great works of art as well. In the thirteenth century, a child preserved the inheritance of his forefathers; in the twentieth century a child destroys it. Although this antithesis of the author's is straightforward, it makes a strong impression. The idea is obvious and easy to grasp--he is talking about what is put into children's heads and hearts by the people who rear and educate them. He is talking about true, heartfelt patriotism and the demagogic perversion of this feeling.

"Confession in a Monastery" takes place in a specific period of time, 1961. Man, the new satellite of the space epoch, has for the first time looked on Earth from above. The two lines of the novel merge in an attempt to get the reader too to look on Earth; is not her warmth fading, is not man growing cold from forgetfulness, from indifference to the deepest memories of his ancestral land? Manuscripts, the ancient tongue of our forefathers, the spiritual strength of the Russian earth, her history--the national inheritance of the people have been annihilated by the centuries, burned, pillaged, taken off to foreign lands. But, in spite of everything, much has survived intact in the moss-covered monasteries and has become a hundred times more valuable. And now, on that same earth, civilized people who have not just emerged from the remote reaches of the taiga are weighing their ancestral memories like pieces of goods in terms of gross weight, net weight... To be more exact, this scientific expedition could be called an attack, a raid, an exotic journey to the monastery. It is difficult to believe in the stunning success of the "archeographers." It is in these portions of the novel that we encounter many far-fetched, contrived coincidences and complications, which, nevertheless are easily overcome.

Collectors and curators are given the respect they are due in this novel. (Curator is even spelled with a capital letter.) Yet, it is really not collecting that the novel is concerned with. Gudoshnikov becomes impassioned and enraged and does not want to give unique material on the monasteries to the "archeographers" because a "single but ardent passion" has taken hold of him: the enterprise of collecting and preserving the cultural treasures of the fatherland as conservation of the past, only for the sake of admiring and appreciating them, has become obsolete. Ancient treasures must be sought not for their own sake, but for the sake of the people, for the sake of their self-knowledge and spiritual development.

Every passion is, of course, a strength. But passion is also a weakness. In his attempt to achieve his goals, at times, Gudoshnikov himself becomes blind, uncontrollable, impatient with people who are concerned and who are not indifferent. It seems to me that this blindness, caused by the fierce passion which possesses him, is too heavily emphasized in the novel.

The historical and fictional characters [each] have specific roles assigned to them in the novel. Take, for example, the teacher Tanya, whom the author saved for the finale and introduced into the novel right on the eve of the hero's departure. The author needs Tanya only to provide a pretext for Nikita Yevseich to deliver his monologue on "The Tale of Igor's Campaign." The writer, having gotten carried away, is suddenly brought up short in perplexity as to how to tie up all the ends. This is the point where the construction, the whole supporting framework of the novel is laid bare.

One could call "The Tale" a stylization, a modernized form of the old Russian chronograph, complete with the elements of belles lettres and external plot interest obligatory for this old genre, but with the young prose writer's rather obvious plot contrivances mixed in with static narrative techniques. On the other hand, one could complain about the overly coarse and obtrusive recurrent images in the naturalistic layer of the novel: those packs of stray dogs, dog fights, rat forays, animal passions, and so forth.

However... "Excesses" and "loose ends" are permissible in a first novel. They can be considered the unavoidable costs of the creative quest rather than signs of the portentous vacuity which frequently is concealed behind the brilliantly polished writing, irony, and extreme use of devices common to our young prose writers. I think that this work is also more interesting than the hackneyed philosophy, reduced to the level of "situational prose," that we have come to expect of our well-known, not-so-young, prose writers. The novel "The Tale" is written vehemently, passionately, and with a sincere desire to stimulate discussion of the problems involved in actively undertaking the spiritual education of man.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### PLANS FOR OB-IRTYSH RIVER DIVERSION OUTLINED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent A. Tankhelson: "River of Brotherhood: What the 'Siberia-Central Asia' Canal will Provide"]

[Text] When the subject is so grandiose a project as constructing a canal, unique in world irrigation practice, for diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to regions of Western Siberia, the Urals, Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the utmost circumspection is especially important.

That is why more than 150 scientific research and planning survey institutes, including 23 USSR Academy of Sciences institutes, that have developed over 250 special themes, took part in working up the project's technical and economic justification.

Possible changes in the natural climatic and ecological conditions and the public health and epidemiological situation in the canal's zone of influence were studied, recommendations were developed, engineering and design decisions for organizing and carrying out the work were substantiated, and socio-economic evaluations of the decisions were provided.

In a word, a colossal job, which concentrated the efforts of scientists and planning surveyors, project engineers and manufacturers on implementing the task defined by the 26th Party Congress, "...to continue scientific and design studies on diverting part of the water of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan," has been done already in the initial stage of carrying out the project.

Today there already is a technical and economic justification for the project, studied in detail and approved. The Central Asian Planning Survey and Scientific Research Institute for Irrigation and Land Reclamation Construction imeni A. A. Sarkisov ("Sredazgiprovdokhlopok") ["Central Asian State Planning Survey and Scientific Research Institute for Water Resources and Land Reclamation Construction in Cotton Cultivation"], which has the broadest of experience in designing water engineering installations for developing large land tracts, has made, and is making, its contribution to the project, along with other subdivisions

The Golodnaya, Dzhizakskaya and Karshinskaya Steppes; the South Golodnaya Steppe Canal, largest in Central Asia, with a head intake of 500 cubic meters of water per second; the Karshinskiy Mainline Canal, with its unique series of pumping stations--these are striking pages in the work biography of the institute, in which a "Siberia-Central Asia Canal Department" has been formed and is functioning.

Anticipating our interview, Gennadiy Ivanovich Shakhov, the department chief, opens the project's technical and economic justification volume to page nine:

"The Gosekspertiza [State Committee of Experts] noted that the water supply situation for national economy sectors in Central Asia, South Kazakhstan and the Trans-Ural area is extremely strained, despite the strictest economy in their own water resources, and further development of agriculture and the industrial and municipal water supply in this region beyond the years 1990-1995 is impossible without bringing additional water resources here. The only substantial solution to this problem may be diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to these regions." [This paragraph in boldface]

Such is the prediction of the prospective water resources situation, from which follows the need for diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia, and which agrees with conclusions of a special report of the Inter-departmental Commission headed by the USSR Gosstroy [State Committee for Construction Affairs]. A similar conclusion also was reached by the collegium of the USSR Gosplan [State Planning Committee], which wrote in its decision:

"The water resources balance of the Syrdarya and Amudarya Rivers already is strained at the present time, and, even despite implementing all measures for regulating the use of local water resources, it will be possible to provide for further developing irrigation of Central Asia and Kazakhstan beyond the years 1990-1995 only by supplying water from external sources." [This paragraph and the next in boldface]

Judging by these predictions, the region's critical water supply situation demands acceleration of all the work, and the planning survey work first of all?

"Yes, we have no right to delay it," says Gennadiy Ivanovich. "That is why we welcomed the decision of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum concerning the need for the most rapid possible completion of the planning work on the 'Siberia-Central Asia' Canal. There was not a lot left to be done before its final completion, and that is planned for 1987. By that time, according to predictions of the specialists, the water resources of the Syrdarya will be exhausted, and those of the Amudarya somewhat later: by 1995. Now, not the western version of the canal, as had been planned earlier, but the eastern, on which we are working, has been adopted. Its advantages are that it takes ecological requirements into account more fully and suits the engineering and geological conditions better."



"The eastern version will not cause damage to traditional systems of land use, land reserves and surviving forests, and it preserves animal migration routes. It is extremely important that the relief is more advantageous along the eastern version of the route. This will make construction and operation of the canal less expensive."

Gennadiy Ivanovich continues his account, having armed himself with the sketch that Iskander Mamadzhonovich Pulatov, the department's chief engineer, drew especially for PRAVDA VOSTOKA.

"The overall length of the canal is 2,600 kilometers. It begins at Tobolsk and ends in the vicinity of the Tuyamuyunskoye water reservoir. The canal constitutes an artificial river, along which as much as 1,150 cubic meters of water will pass every second. Its width will reach 250 meters, and its depth 12 meters. In its main parameters, the canal will surpass as large a river as the Don. For its entire length, it will follow an earthen channel. Water from the Ob will be raised to a watershed near Tyumen, to an elevation of 110 meters, by means of 4 pumping stations. Thereafter, it will flow by gravity. Six billion cubic meters of earthwork and 15 million cubic meters of concrete and reinforced concrete work will be carried out. Such scales are realistic and feasible, even if proceeding from the fact that this volume, planned for several years, is equal to the present annual volume of all water resources work being done in the country's Minvodkhov [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] system."

What is the role of the Central Asian State Planning Survey and Scientific Research Institute for Water Resources and Land Reclamation Construction in Cotton Cultivation specialists in designing the canal? [This in boldface]

"The institute is doing planning survey work on 1,600 kilometers of the route, and this is almost two-thirds of the canal's entire length. Three composite survey parties already have been organized in Arkalyk, Kyzyl-Orda [sic] and Uchkuduk."

"Fulfilling the role of lead organization in the region, the Central Asian State Planning Survey and Scientific Research Institute for Water Resources and Land Reclamation Construction in Cotton Cultivation is enlisting 22 more planning survey institutes from the RSFSR, the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan for work in its sector."

"The water resources organizations of our republic also have succeeded in doing much on the route already. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Glavsvredazirsovkhozstroy [Main Administration of Central Asian Engineering Surveying for Sovkhoz (State Farm) Construction] have created construction subdivisions in Tyumen Oblast. Here, they are building up industrial potential, constructing production bases and housing."

What will the canal provide?

"The socio-economic effect of using part of the Ob and Irtysh water resources may be seen convincingly, in Uzbekistan's case, through materials of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Council for the Study of Productive Forces."

"A cubic kilometer of additional irrigating water can provide an increase of 70,000-75,000 hectares of irrigated land in Uzbekistan. If, from the first phase of the diversion of 25 cubic kilometers, Uzbekistan receives 12, then an additional 850,000-900,000 hectares of land will be irrigated, including huge tracts in the Amudarya's lower reaches and in Kashka-Darya and Dzhizak Oblasts."

"The ultimate effect of diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers is described as follows in the project's technical and economic justification:

"The population's employment rate will rise, the population's per-capita consumption fund will increase, the population's requirement for rice, vegetables, fruits and grapes will be met while 30-35 percent of the gross harvest of these products is exported beyond the republic's borders, and the requirement for fresh meat and whole milk production will be met fully."  
[This paragraph in boldface]

In other words, the republic will forge ahead in earnest along the path of fulfilling the social and economic tasks stemming from the party's economic policy in its present stage.

There also are passages in the technical and economic justification, to which adding anything at all is difficult:

"Bringing the project of territorial redistribution of water resources into being will serve as yet another example of the friendship of our multinational homeland's peoples and the party's and government's concern for the further socio-economic development of the Central Asian Republics, Kazakhstan and the Trans-Ural and West Siberian Oblasts." [This in boldface]

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REGIONAL ISSUES

COOPERATION BETWEEN INSTITUTE OF DESERTS, BUILDERS UNSATISFACTORY

Ashkhabad TURMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Jun 85 p 2

/Article by V. Cherednichenko, head of a laboratory of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences Deserts Institute, under the rubric "Science into Production":  
"Saving the Resources of the Desert"/

/Text/ Many scientific studies conducted by the TsSSSR Academy of Sciences Deserts Institute are of an applied nature. They are determined by the specific problems which are confronting desert specialists in connection with the intensification of agricultural production and also of the industrial development of the Kara-Kum Desert. While not touching upon all the branches of the national economy where the work of the institute's scientists is finding practical application, I will dwell only on scientific research which is being put into practice in industrial and transport construction.

During the last two decades, intensive industrial development of the extensive territories of the deserts, which was brought about by the discovery and development of rich deposits of gas, has been going on. Numerous gas fields with a dense pipeline network have begun to be constructed. The designs (project) for their construction in difficult natural conditions need a scientific geographic basis.

In this connection, the desert specialists have expanded large-scale research of the basic natural factors and natural processes which affect the building and operation of various types of engineering structures. For the purpose of protecting nature, the effect of man's "technogenic" activity on the landscape of the Kara-Kum was studied.

The basic amount of this research was carried out on a contract basis with planning, construction and other organizations. Such collaboration ensures the successful fulfillment of purposeful scientific research and planning and surveying work. For example, before one can proceed to designs based on cartographic materials which reflect the peculiarities of the natural conditions of one or another region of the desert, variants for the distribution of engineering structures are jointly selected, and their location, taking into account the peculiarities of the topography and of the character of the natural processes, is made more precise directly with the aid of airplane and helicopter flights or of overland investigations in motor transport by special commissions.

Next the desert specialists issue to the clients all the necessary initial geographic information for the substantiation of the design, including the problems of the location, of the conduct of construction work and of the execution of a system of sand protecting and nature conservation measures. Thus, the ways and forms for the first stage of the introduction of the scientific and applied research studies of the desert specialists for engineering purposes are determined.

As a result of the creative contacts of the desert specialists with Naipgazstroy and Shatlykgazstroy designers and builders, the most favorable spots for the location of the site of the Cheleken Technical Carbon Plant, of the routes of the Central Asia to the Center system of gas pipelines and of the Repetek Field Promyslovyy Highway to Malay were selected. The fulfillment of projected sand-protecting and nature conservation measures in these and other projects being built in the desert undoubtedly have a high social and technical and economic effect. It consists in the reduction of expenditures for afforestation and the stabilization of loose sands, and in an improvement of the production and everyday conditions of the service personnel.

It is much more complicated with the second stage of the introduction--the practical realization of the designs. If the selection of the site of a facility's location is made routinely, then the planned technology for the construction work is not always carried out due to the absence of supervision on the part of the authors of the project. Things are still worse with the afforestation and stabilization of sands. Their introduction requires the performance of diverse operations with various materials and mechanisms: on the one hand, the performance of excavation and earthmoving operations (layout, planning and the building of rollers), and on the other, erection of various barriers for the erosion or moving of sand. The mechanization of such operations is not always feasible. And, finally, the stabilization of sands should be carried out by forest cultivation operations: by the sowing and planting of plants. This entire complicated, labor-intensive and massive structure requires constant and careful maintenance and repair.

Unfortunately, there is no such subdivision within the structure of the republic's construction organizations which could carry out these operations in the system itself or on a subcontract basis. Therefore, the introduction of research efforts for the afforestation and stabilization of sands is either completely not being accomplished at all or is being carried out partially.

The repeated appeals of the scientists of the Deserts Institute to the leaders of the republic's construction organizations concerning the creation of such an organization, by way of personal contacts or through the press, have not yielded a result. And it is only recently that the leadership of Glavturkmenneftegazstroy has begun to show interest in this problem and is taking its first steps. However, the problem can only be solved through the close contact of specialists of the indicated administration, of the republic's foresters and of the desert specialists of our institute. The mechanized carrying out of sand-stabilizing operations depends on the first, the second should conduct tree plantings, and the third render scientific method aid



which consists of the development of various principles and methods for sand-protecting and nature conservation measures; the selection of effective and economical materials and of the assortment of sand-stabilizing plants and the designing of prototypes for the mechanization of operations for the stabilization and afforestation of loose sands depend on them.

It seems that it is high time that representatives of Turkmengazprom, Glavturkmenneftegazstroy, the republic's Ministry of the Forestry Industry and the Deserts Institute sat down at one table in order to work out a general plan of action against the "technical devastation of the deserts"; and to create, finally, a specialized production subdivision for carrying out all the sand-stabilizing, forest cultivation and nature conservation measures at engineering structures. Then the problems of the introduction of many scientific research studies will be solved more expeditiously and fully. Science and practical activity will be winners.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### POLLUTION, WASTE OF CENTRAL ASIAN ENVIRONMENT CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 20 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Candidate of Mathematical Physics Mamadmuso Mamadaliyev titled "Is Nature's Beauty Eternal?" in which he discusses pollution of air and water resources of the world, particularly by capitalist countries, and then criticizes the pollution and waste of Uzbekistan's air and water. At a time when plans are being made to expand the size of irrigated fields in Central Asian republics to 35 million hectares in the near future such pollution is particularly contemptible. The volume of harmful gases and smoke being released into the atmosphere by industrial enterprises in the Karakalpak ASSR, Surkhandarya and Tashkent Oblasts is increasing. Among the most serious offenders are the Uzbekistan Metals Combine in Chirchik, Elektrokhimprom, the Uzbekistan Metallurgy Plant in Bekabad, and the Mining and Metallurgy Combine and Chemical Plant in Almalyk. The republic State Commission for Air Protection has also had to close down a number of shops of various industrial enterprises in Tashkent for polluting the atmosphere. Central Asian specialists are becoming extremely alarmed by the excessive pollution of air and water. Fresh water resources are also being wasted at alarming rates. Tashkent City uses 2.2 million cubic meters of water a day, which works out to 1,100 liters per person, instead of the norm of 100 to 150 liters. Clearly, major steps must be taken to prevent the needless waste of clean drinking water. Excessive and incorrect use of chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers in agriculture are a major source of pollution. Greater use must be made of natural fertilizers and biological methods of pest control.

### USE OF RAINWATER ADVOCATED FOR UZBEK MOUNTAINOUS ZONES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 27 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Turob Maqsudov titled "Is Rain Water Without Value?" in which he advocates the more efficient use of water from rainstorms to irrigate land in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. He discusses several recent attempts to exploit this resource, which have resulted in failure. In particular, reservoirs built to collect the water of seasonal streams fail to hold water, partly because of poor quality construction and partly because of flaws in design. Farms set up to grow crops using such water have suffered great losses, especially in the Zamin, Bakhmal, Gallaaral, and Farish Rayons of Dzhizak Oblast. Maqsudov refers to historical research that has established that

in the 10th century a dam was built in Farish Rayon to collect the water of seasonal streams and irrigate some 1,500 hectares. Planners of the dam took into consideration the natural water flow and local earthquake forces in designing a dam that still stands, although silt has since filled in the reservoir. Much could be learned from this work by today's planners and builders. There are nearly 600,000 hectares of fertile land in mountainous regions of the republic that could be reclaimed and irrigated by the water in thousands of seasonal streams if problems in the planning and construction of reservoirs could be solved.

#### UZBEK AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON PREPARATIONS FOR COTTON HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 6 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. Ikromov, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture, titled "Crucial Period" in which he discusses preparations being made in the republic for the 1985 cotton harvest. It is important that the phase of thinning out plants be carried out 5 to 7 days earlier than last year so that the harvest can be commenced sooner. Defoliation must also be completed quicker this year. An exemplary initiative has been taken by farmers of Syrdarya Oblast in this regard. They have pledged to complete defoliation without the use of aircraft, and to accomplish this have fitted sprayers to old harvesters and tractors. Ground spraying is more effective and cheaper than aerial spraying, and also constitutes less of a threat to the environment. An operational headquarters is supervising the preparation of equipment for the harvest. Already it has organized 3,200 harvest-transport detachments. However, inspection teams have found numerous defects in the machinery of Karakalpakstan, Namangan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Navoi, and Kashkadarya Oblasts. Special attention must be paid to the quality of machine harvesting, which in many respects depends on the quality of machinery operators. This year for the first time a contest for machine harvester drivers will be held. Winners will receive a special certificate and cash.

#### PREPARATION OF MACHINERY FOR UZBEK COTTON HARVEST DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 6 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by R. Khushniov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, titled "Like a Jeweller..." in which he discusses the state of preparations of machinery for the 1985 cotton harvest. This year firm supervision is being placed over the servicing of each piece of equipment before each trip to the field. In former years the crop volume, cotton variety, and field conditions were not taken into account when servicing machinery. Steps have been taken to ensure that disruptions in the supply of engines and spare parts for machinery will not impede repair work as in the past. Because repair work is still being carried out, servicing operations have been delayed in some oblasts. This is due to the failure of many farms to examine their equipment at the end of last harvest season and determine which repairs were needed, so that equipment has stood unrepaired all winter and spring. An important factor in keeping equipment in good repair during the harvest is operating it during daylight hours.

The fact is that nighttime harvesting produces poor results, both in quality of fiber and productivity of work. Moreover the driver who works at night is less effective the next day. Experience shows that machinery should only be used for the first and second harvests, and that these should be separated by no more than 10-12 days after the cotton bolls open. Excessive use of machinery can seriously damage the quality of the cotton. Nearly 7,000 of the republic's 36,000 cotton harvesters have been outfitted with the new integral component spindle, which permits harvesting without spillage. The goal of machine harvesting 3 million tons of cotton, or an average of 80 to 100 tons per machine, can be reached by timely and efficient implementation of technical measures.

#### UZBEK CIVIL AVIATION CHIEF ON AERIAL DEFOLIATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 6 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by B. Turik, chief of the Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration, titled "We Are Dedicated" in which he states that Uzbek aviation workers are ready to help cotton farmers in this year's harvest campaign. More than 500 AN-2 airplanes and KA-26 helicopters are prepared to carry out aerial defoliation. More than 50 aircraft have been fitted with new, more efficient spraying apparatuses. Crews from civil aviation administrations in Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Georgia, the Urals, and Center regions have arrived to assist in the work. Commanders of planes have been entrusted with the personal responsibility for ensuring that regulations governing flight over sanitation-defense zones, populated sites, and water basins are rigidly observed. Turik notes with approval that in the past 3 years the use of aviation in the fight against pests has been reduced by 3 times with the increase in use of spraying apparatuses on the ground.

#### UZBEK FORESTRY MINISTER DISCUSSES TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by F. Fakhridinov, Uzbek SSR deputy minister of the forestry industry, titled "The Green Wealth of Our Region" in which he comments on tasks facing the sector in conjunction with USSR Forestry Workers Day. Presently, republic state forestry assets amount to 5 million hectares, of which 1,230,000 are mountain forests, 3.593 million are steppe forests, and 216,000 are river forests. Of the total, 2.2 million hectares have trees. Uzbekistan is one of the least forested republics in the country, with trees on only 5.2 percent of its territory. Thus, its forestry assets are very precious. Some of the basic tasks are preserving existing forests, improving sanitary conditions, creating new forests, and protecting and efficiently using natural resources. Forestry workers have carried out their 8-month plan this year by planting trees on 21,800 hectares, planting wind breaks on 1,200 ha, terracing 1,600 ha of mountain land, turning 105,000 ha of steppe pasture into wooded zones, and using biological methods of pest control on 25,000 hectares. Along with these accomplishments exist various shortcomings in the area of protecting animal and plant life, planting wind breaks, improving seeds, growing produce on auxiliary farms, efficiently using state forestry assets, and



increasing the volume and quality of consumer goods. Forestry workers must direct all their energies toward correcting these deficiencies in their work.

#### UZBEK ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICIAL ON WATER POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 June 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by O. Alimov, deputy chairman of the republic council of the Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Nature, titled "Looking After the Interests of Future Generations" in which he comments on air, soil, and water pollution in conjunction with World Environmental Protection Day. Alimov stresses that care must be taken to protect rivers, streams, lakes, and basins. Unfortunately, terrible incidents take place. For example, the Elektrokhimprom Production Union has been dumping its waste into the Chirchik River for a number of years, despite being fined several times. In addition, livestock complexes, dairy farms, and poultry factories dump their wastes into the river. Leaders of these enterprises do not hate nature, but they need to be convinced that introduction of pollution control technology is in their best interests. Another pressing problem is the use of subsoil water. At one time it was believed that such water was limitless. However, this water has been diverted to city and rayon centers for use in agriculture and industry in such quantities that today it is sometimes difficult to draw such water from wells even with the help of pumps. In some places, especially in the Fergana Valley, Surkhandarya, and Kashkadarya, subsoil water is allowed to flow where it wishes, resulting in waste. Strict supervision must be placed over water sources to prevent pollution and waste.

#### OVER 800 AFGHANS STUDYING IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 19 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by UzTAG correspondent I. Grebenyuk titled "Lessons of Internationalism." The article concerns an Afghan couple, Muhammad and Vakila Nasim, who are studying in Tashkent. They have a daughter, Diba, who is said to be learning Pushtu, Russian, and Uzbek all at once. Diba, who is 1 and 1/2 years old, was born in Tashkent. Muhammad is a 5th year student at the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute Faculty of Construction Engineering. When his wife, Vakila, returns to Afghanistan she will have 2 diplomas: she already graduated from a textile school; in another year she will have a pedagogical diploma. According to the article, Vakila's father and brother were murdered by Jushmans. Muhammad had been imprisoned under the Amin regime. Muhammad is now a party leader among AKhDP [Afghanistan People's Democratic Party] members studying at Tashkent Polytechnic Institute. Muhammad is quoted as saying that there are over 800 Afghans studying in Tashkent's higher and secondary specialized educational institutions.

#### AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 16 August 1985 carries on page 7 a 900-word article by Candidate of Philology Hasan Qudratullayev in Kabul titled "Birth of a Revolutionary Literature:

Letter From Afghanistan" in which he discusses the development of a revolutionary literature in Afghanistan. As a result of the victory of the April Revolution 7 years ago a single democratic law reigns in Afghanistan for everyone, regardless of language, religion, or social origin. The great changes brought about by the revolution are reflected in the works of Afghan writers and poets. Even before the revolution progressive writers like Dastagur Panjsheri, Sulayman Laiq, Baruq Shaferiy, Asadulla Habib, Nur Muhammad Tarakiy, Rahnavard Zaryab, Askar Usman, Qayum Qayumiy, Spujmi Zaryab, and others dealt with the people's struggle against the shah's regime, inequality, hunger, and illiteracy. Both older and younger writers were active. Prominent among the latter was Abdurazzaq Sayid who was killed at the age of 36 by enemies of the new regime. However, his poems written during the Davud regime are still read. They deal with injustice, corruption, oppression, and the hopes of the people for a new life. As all progressive authors Abdurazzaq's prerevolutionary poems refer to the model of the Soviet Union and reflect the genius of Lenin. Since the revolution both prose and poetic works in all genres have been created. New figures have appeared: the worker, the farmer, and the intellectual. New themes have become the foundations of Afghan literature: love of homeland, defense of the revolution against its enemies, women's liberation, eradication of illiteracy, peace, and hatred of fascism. The Afghan Writer's Union has gathered around it numerous writers, poets, and intellectuals. Collections of works by prerevolutionary writers have appeared. Poetry of the Uzbek type has been developed. Afghan poets basically write in the aruz-meter of classical Uzbek poetry. Such poets include Ashraf Azimiy, Salam Asim, and Ishaq Sana. For the last 2 decades authors like A. Habib, A. Afghanpur, A. Usman, N.M. Tarakiy, R. Zaryab, S. Zaryab, and A. Iftikhan have dealt with revolutionary trends in their works which have served as the foundation for new works dealing with revolutionary changes in the country. In his poetry the young author Alim Iftikhan has created striking images of his contemporaries, primarily the worker, the farmer, and the revolutionary soldier. Writers are trying to express more deeply the psychology of heroes and to create images of the new person. One can see these attempts in the recently published collection of stories by Rahnavard Zaryab. Asadulla Habib has devoted a new story to the subversive acts of enemies of the revolution, an important political and social theme. Afghan dramaturgy has begun to appear on a small scale since the revolution. Apart from several works staged in theaters short plays have also been performed on radio and television. Since the revolution, a literature that sings of the people's interests and desires has developed. Although currently in a state of flux, works written so far provide evidence of the creation of a new revolutionary literature in Afghanistan.

#### IRAQI IRRIGATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON UZBEK-IRAQI TIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by Mahmud 'Abd al-Wahhab, Iraq's minister of irrigation, titled "Mutual Cooperation" in which he remarks on various aspects of ties between Uzbekistan and Iraq. 'Abd al-Wahhab headed an Iraqi delegation to Tashkent for Days of Soviet-Iraqi Friendship that began on 19 August. He states that ties between the Soviet Union and Iraq

ensure the security of relations, contribute to the work of peace, and serve to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two peoples. Uzbekistan makes a prominent contribution to these ties. Uzbek specialists have helped build several projects in Iraq, including the Baghdad-Basra railroad and an agricultural machinery plant. The Uzbek chapter of the Soviet Society for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Arab Countries has been very active for many years. Dozens of Iraqi engineers, doctors, and agronomists are receiving advanced training at Tashkent vuzes. Uzbek specialists have helped build irrigation structures and develop existing ones in Iraq. 'Abd al-Wahhab concludes with the statement that the Days of Soviet-Iraqi Friendship will serve to further improve developing cultural and friendly ties between the two countries.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word item from UzTAG titled "Looking Out for the Interests of Peace" which reports that the Days of Soviet-Iraqi Friendship concluded on 24 August. During the days the Iraqi delegation became familiar with life in Tashkent, visited the Samarkand Elevator Construction Plant, and toured Syrdarya Oblast, where they met with irrigators and cotton growers in the Hungry Steppe.

#### OVER 20,000 UzSSR YOUTH ABROAD DURING 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 27 September 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word article titled "Itineraries of Friendship." The article consists of an interview with the chairman of the UzSSR Komsomol CC Sputnik International Youth Travel Bureau, Kh. Zaynutdinov. Zaynutdinov reports that during the 11th 5-Year Plan the UzSSR Sputnik Bureau and its oblast branches served over 33,000 foreign youth. "In turn, more than 20,000 of our republic's young men and women traveled abroad."

#### WORK OF UZBEK HYDROLOGIST IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 September 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by H. Qudratullayev titled "Uzbek Engineering Master" in which he describes the work of the Uzbek hydrological specialist Malik Shohidov at the Institute of Water Resource Construction and Planning of the Afghanistan Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources. The author notes that in February of this year Mohammad Shah Sorkhabi, DRA minister of irrigation, talked with Yuriy Il'ich Seliverstov, chief of the Soviet team at the institute, and asked for Soviet help in projecting the volume of water in the Hilmand River during the summer months. Seliverstov turned the project over to Shohidov, his colleague from the Uzgiprovdokhoz Institute in Tashkent, and Shohidov in turn worked on the problem with other Uzbek specialists, including the geologist Akramjon Abduraimov and planners Gennadiy Polovinkin and Zuhridin Siddigkhoyayev. Before long Shohidov sent to the ministry a report with a precise projection of the summer water volume as well as a recommendation for the formation of a hydrometeorological service in Afghanistan. Recently, the Afghanistan Council of Ministers discussed this proposal and announced that it was forming such a service. For over a year Shohidov and other Soviet specialists have been teaching



their Afghan colleagues at the institute, in whose Department of Hydrology Shohidov works as a consultant. Nowadays Shohidov is organizing a project for the compilation of a manual on hydrology in Dari and Russian. He also guides the work of Afghan specialists in the department--several of whom received higher education in Leningrad--in training Afghan hydrologists, providing planners with hydrological information, compiling hydrology manuals, and a Russian-Dari hydrology dictionary.

#### AFGHAN ACADEMY HEAD WRITES UZBEK HOMELAND SOCIETY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTONI ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 27 September 1985 carries on page 7 a 700-word article titled "Letters of Friendship" which publishes a letter written by Sulayman Laiq, chairman of the DRA Academy of Sciences and DRA minister of clans and tribes, to Ramz Bobojon, chairman of the Uzbek Homeland Society. In his letter Laiq warmly recalls meeting Bobojon in 1983 and states that such ties are important in the difficult task of fighting imperialism and the reaction which are trying to wreck Afghan-Soviet relations. Laiq notes that the Homeland Society could be of assistance to the various cultural activities of Afghanistan's Uzbeks. The Uzbek newspaper YULDUZ, which has been published in Mazari Sharif for many years, is currently in need of some assistance, a part of which could be provided by the Homeland Society. Laiq notes that he intends to speak with the appropriate Soviet officials about this, and hopes that Bobojon will support his request. He extends an invitation to his Uzbek brothers to visit Kabul for cooperative efforts in the area of culture, language, and literature, and expresses his best regards to Bobojon.

In his reply Bobojon states that he received Laiq's letter through Comrade Ghaffariy, scientific secretary of the DRA Academy of Sciences, extends his support for Laiq's plans, and assures him that the Homeland Society stands ready to assist in the development of the style and language of YULDUZ.

#### DAYS OF INDIA HELD IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by S. Azimjonova, deputy chairwoman of the Uzbek Chapter of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, titled "Model of Cooperation" in which she comments on Uzbek-Indian cooperation in conjunction with the holding of Days of India in Uzbekistan from 8 to 14 September. Uzbekistan occupies a special place in strengthening friendly ties between the Soviet Union and India. Uzbek specialists assist in arming Indian agriculture with equipment. Currently, cotton varieties bred by Uzbek specialists are being planted in Rajasthan, Kharyan, and Punjab. Along with other Central Asian republics Uzbekistan provides great help in training scientific cadres for India. In recent years, ties between Uzbek and Indian geologists have also expanded. The Uzbek Friendship Society contributes to strengthening cultural ties which today embrace many fields, including cinema, radio, television, dance, art, literature, and the sciences. Two years ago Uzbekistan took part in the Days of the Soviet Union held in India. Jubilees of famous Indian figures and events are publicly observed in Uzbekistan. In December of this year the Uzbek community will observe the centennial of the formation of the National Congress, India's ruling party.



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